FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

The withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon might be delayed by "1 or 2 weeks," Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin suggested during a speech in Washington cited by Jerusalem radio. He also maintained that the low-key Israeli presence in south Lebanon could extend beyond the several weeks specified by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Meanwhile, Beirut radio stated the Israeli forces ended their "siege" of Majdal Silm, Al-Suwwanah, Tulin, and Qabrikha areas.

The Arab League Secretariat issued a statement that an emergency session will be held in Tunis 7 June to discuss the Palestinian camps issue and that 13 Arab countries have agreed to attend, SPA disclosed. Lebanon will not attend the session, Voice of Lebanon radio confirmed.

As for the results of the Damascus summit, *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* sources revealed that a Syrian-Lebanese joint security organ will be established with Syrian Army units available to support the Lebanese Army, which is to merge its 5th, 6th, 8th, and 11th Brigades into one unit in a move to abolish sectarianism. In Beirut, the Museum crossing point was reopened after temporary closure due to sniper fire, and "relative calm" continued in the Palestinian camps, according to Beirut radio. The Amal movement released about 30 Palestinians detained in Burj al-Murr on 4 June, the radio added. However, clashes erupted on the Kafr Falus-'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a front between gunmen and the army of southern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio stated adding that there are "huge concentrations" of gunmen and vehicles in the Al-Salihiyah area east of Sidon.

Sudan

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab that no Sudanese political exiles remained in Libya and revealed secret Libyan weapons caches in Khartoum, according to comments made by Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru Bol during his visit to Cairo as disclosed by *AL-BAYAN* 4 June. The Sudanese Government found and emptied some of the caches. Al-Qadhdhafi also confirmed that he "completely ended any support" to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in the south. Regarding Egypt, Aru Bol related that although the joint defense agreement remains valid, the integration agreement is "suspended temporarily." MENA reported that the deputy prime minister claimed that he did not discuss the integration issue during his Cairo meetings because integration is based on two points: relations, over which there is "absolutely no argument;" and aspects of former President Ja'far Numayri's viewpoints, which must be "corrected." In other developments, the Sudanese attorney general stated that five committees have been established to investigate officers from the dissolved state security organization, SUNA noted. The TMC dismissed all security service members June 4, the agency added.

Iran-Iraq

"Considerable technical advances in the air defense missile system" have enhanced Iranian defense capability, the Air Force commander stated in an interview cited by Tehran radio. Mentioning the missile fired at an Iraqi aircraft 3 June, he acknowledged the successful launching of a SAM. As for the latest Iraqi air raids on Iran, IRNA reported that Iraq bombed Tabriz but failed to raid Esfahan because of heavy antiaircraft fire 4 June, while Tehran radio announced nine casualties from an early morning raid on Tehran 5 June.

Syria-Iraq

Citing a "responsible source," Damascus radio countered the 2 June INA report that a truck discovered inside the Iraqi border was boobytrapped by Syria. The Syrian Government denied the report as a "fabrication" to justify Iraqi "crimes and sabotage operations."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Arab League To Convene on Camps Issue 7 June

GF041415 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 Jun (SPA) — The Arab League Secretariat has emphasized that the league's council will hold an extraordinary session in Tunis on Friday [7 June] to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

In a statement issued today, the secretariat noted that 13 Arab countries, a figure which represents the majority of the members, have agreed to attend this extraordinary session which will convene at the PLO's request.

When the PLO presented its request, it expressed the desire for this session to be convened at the foreign ministers' level.

Qaddumi Holds Talks With Swedish Foreign Minister

JN041743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, held a meeting with Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish minister of foreign affairs and trade, in Stockholm today. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Palestine issue and the massacres being committed by the agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese Army against Palestinian civilians in Beirut. Brother Abu al-Lutf is also expected to hold talks today with Pierre Shori, permanent under secretary at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Brother Abu al-Lutf arrived in Stockholm from Zurich last night. He was received by a number of senior Swedish Foreign Ministry officials and Arab ambassadors in Stockholm.

DFLP's Hawatimah Meets With CPSU Officials

JN041418 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has held talks in Moscow with a CPSU Central Committee delegation on the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and its relationship to the situation in Lebanon in general. They also discussed other Middle East issues. The two sides agreed that the camps war serves only imperialism and Israel.

KUNA Interview in Moscow

LD042047 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (KUNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah described the bloody and brutal operations against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as a military and political plan which is mainly aimed at arranging events in these camps "for a unilateral bargain between Lebanon and Israel."

In an exclusive interview with KUNA during his visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Hawatimah said that what Amal announced during the past 4 weeks about the nonadmittance of Palestinian arms to South Lebanon and the closing of the southern borders in the face of the Palestinian resistance agrees completely with "the suspicious bargain that is being prepared behind the scenes between Lebanon and Israel to reach an agreement between the two sides."

The Palestinian official pointed out that the essence of this agreement is embodied in the south being closed by the hands of the Amal movement and legitimate regular Lebanese Army, and in exchange for this Israel will abandon the so-called hireling South Lebanon Army, "and this Amal and Lebanese Army will become the border patrol for the enemy in the south."

He added "in order to make all this possible, they are now storming the camps and smashing Palestinian national arms for fear that these arms will be fired against the Israeli enemy."

He stressed that what is happening in this matter is related to the rearrangement of the internal situation in Lebanon and to securing a united central authority whose control will be shared by the three major sects.

Mr Hawatimah strongly criticized the widespread belief that what is happening is a series of small incidents between the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army groups and the sons of the Palestinian camps. He said "they are completely wrong, those who think that the annihilation war against the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatila and Burj Al-Barajinah has any relation to what Amal and the media call 'Arafat and Fatah paper [as received] in the camps."

He stressed that what is happening now in the camps is the annihilation of the Palestinian people there, and it is an attempt to storm these camps to disarm them, and is not as Amal claims "a resistance and chasing of the groups which are pro-Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman."

Mr Hawatimah warned against the dangers of these policies and described them as one link in the chain of bilateral solutions under conditions different from those of Camp David, but which are part of the mill of capitulatory policies.

He added that the current conflict, which takes the form of a Lebanese-Palestinian conflict, is in fact much bigger than this "as it includes the totality of the situation in the Arab region and many regional Arab countries are behind it."

He praised the solidarity of all the Palestinian detachments in defending the camps. He said "the unity achieved in this field is proof for our people that Palestinian national unity, in spite of political differences, should be the basis of relations among the Palestinian detachments."

Mr Hawatimah accused some Arab countries, without naming them, of encouraging the Amal movement to carry out "these bloody massacres and to present their arrogant claims."

He called for Palestinian national unity, whatever the political differences might be, and for the search for a means to abrogate the Amman agreement, which he said contradicts the PLO program, pointing out that "we only have to go now to a new PNC

through which we restore the unity of our ranks and learn from the lesson of the camps."

He pointed out that the Soviet officials have a very clear picture of the actual aims of the current war against the camps, and they have exerted active efforts to stop it. They will also exert new efforts to stop this war in order to preserve the higher national interests of the forces struggling at the front line against the American-Israeli solutions and against all forms of capitulatory solutions."

He pointed out that the new Soviet efforts are aimed at assisting the solution of the PLO problems and the divisions that occured in it.

Mr Hawatimah arrived in Moscow last Sunday evening in response to an official invitation from the CPSU. The visit lasted 1 day.

Monte Carlo Interviews DFLP Official 'Abd Rubbuh

JN011201 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1921 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Political Bureau and the Front's assistant secretary general, by Antoine Abu Samrah, Monte Carlo radio correspondent, in Damascus; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Abu Samrah] Today's topic is naturally that of the camps, particularly following the reports from Beirut on the advance of the Amal fighters and the 6th Brigade and their control of the Sabra camp, although some fighting is reported in the besieged Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. How do you view the future of the Palestinian camps in Beirut, and how do you expect the battle between the Palestinians and the Amal movement to end?

['Abd Rabbuh] Actually, we believe that this bloody tragedy can be resolved by observing an immediate cease-fire and lifting the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps, thus enabling all the international bodies and institutions to carry out their duties, particularly in evacuating the wounded, so that there will be an appropriate atmosphere to discuss a political solution to this crisis. Otherwise, there is the chance that the situation may be aggravated further, a matter that will harm the interests of several powers whether in the Lebanese or Arab arena. We believe that the continuous fighting for 13 days and the attempts to destroy the Palestinian camps and evict their inhabitants only serve those who have always tried to start conflicts and contradictions within the Lebanese-Palestinian ranks in Lebanon.

[Abu Samrah] Reports say that President Amin al-Jumayyil and President Hafiz al-Asad reached an agreement in Damascus stipulating that the Lebanese Army and police should supervise the camps. Is the Palestinian side ready to hand its weapons over to the Lebanese Army and police forces, even if this is done through Syrian support and supervision?

['Abd Rabbuh] On the first day of these clashes, we emphasized that a solution could be reached by withdrawing the Amal and 6th Brigade forces from the camps' area and by entrusting national Lebanese forces acceptable to all with the task of taking up positions in the area in order to disengage the two sides and entrench the cease-fire. As for the internal security in the camps, this should be assumed by the popular committees in these camps. Our Palestinian people cannot accept entrusting the task of maintaining their security and protecting their camps to those who practiced slaughter and destruction in their camps for 13 days, particularly the Lebanese Army.

[Abu Samrah] How are your current relations with Syria, especially since it is reported that Syria is not much worried about Amal's actions in western Beirut?

['Abd Rabbuh] In fact, Syria has a great influence on the Lebanese arena, particularly on the Amal movement. Syria can use this influence to stop what is going on. The chance still exists. We still hope that Syria will use its influence on the Amal movement to stop the ongoing massacre. This massacre does not serve Syria, the Palestinian revolution, or the Lebanese national forces. Weakening the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon and exhausting the national Lebanese and Palestinian ranks in internal and bloody conflicts will weaken the forces that are working for Lebanon's unity and Arabism. This will prompt the enemies of this unity to show further intransigence, to try to dictate difficult conditions, and to undermine even the Syrian role in Lebanon. The coming days will prove the soundness of our words.

[Abu Samrah] The Amal movement accuses the Paelstinian side of bringing heavy weapons to western Beirut in order to reinforce its position there as a step toward setting out for southern Lebanon. Does the Palestinian side intend to return militarily to soutehrn Lebanon?

['Abd Rabbuh] First of all, they know that there are no heavy weapons in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut. Moreover, there are no regular fighters. Those who resisted Amal's aggression on the camps were the militia sons of these camps, and those who carried arms did so in order to protect their people from massacres such as those witnessed during the past years.

As for the south, we were the first to emphasize that we refuse the formula that existed before 1982. Nevertheless, we ask the Amal movement what it means by calling for separating the Lebanese question from the Palestine question. This call is a response to a U.S. and Israeli demand and a frank declaration of efforts seeking a unilateral solution similar to the unilateral solutions on some other Arab fronts in a manner that guarantees Israel's security arrangements in the south and that implements the contents of the capitulatory 17 May agreement.

[Abu Samrah] Do I understand that the Palestinian resistance has not given up the south as an arena for its military operations and armed struggle?

['Abd Rabbuh] We have not said this. We stress that we have weapons in Lebanon in order to protect our people there. Regrettably, what the Amal movement's leaders are saying now was said by Menahem Begin before 1982 as a justification for aggression on the south, although the Palestinian resistance 3 years

before 1982 abstained from carrying out operations across the border of southern Lebanon. However, all that is being said about the south and the armed return to the south is only a pretext to implement the security arrangements Israel wants in the south — arrangements it has been seeking since the 17 May agreement.

[Abu Samrah] My last question is the following: The battles at the camps unified the Palestinian ranks. Do you think the unification of the Palestinian ranks which emerged during the fighting will be manifested politically, or is it a temporary unification?

['Abd Rabbuh] Actually, we have emphasized that if the capitulatory course wants to cancel the option of armed resistance and struggle and push the Palestinian people toward despair and capitulation to the U.S. solution, the current massacre offers the best way to pursue this course. Moreover, combating the capitulatory course is the responsibility of the Palestinian people and their national forces. It is not the responsibility of Nabih Birri or any other side. Our people are so mature and enlightened that they can solve contradications within their ranks. They reject the trusteeship of others, be they regimes or militas. No one can justify killing the Palestinian people, destroying their camps, and displacing them on the pretext of fighting a certain trend.

The unified national Palestinian stand in the camps was mainly aimed at protecting our people's existence in Lebanon and at maintaining the option of resistance and struggle. As we in the Democratic Front said in the past, we believe that the road leading to the restoration of unity within the PLO is represented in toppling the Amman agreement and all the practices and policies based on this agreement for the sake of restoring national dialogue.

[Abu Samrah] Briefly speaking, reconciliation between you and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is not imminent.

['Abd Rabbuh] We do not think that the problem can be solved through a so-called reconciliation. The problem is based on political groundwork, that is, the PLO program. Unity can be restored when all abide by the PLO program. In any case, the steadfastness of the Beirut camps has indicated that our people stick to the option of struggle for their national rights and reject the road of capitulation or bargaining over these national rights.

Arab People's Congress Appeal on Camps Issue

LD050058 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat appealed to the leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to intervene and contain the conspiracy to which the Palestinian people in Lebanon are being exposed.

A statement issued by the council of the representatives of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat stressed that the Amal movement's aggression against the Palestinian camps is a historic crime that can never be justified or about which we can remain silent. In this connection, the statement pointed out that this aggression fulfills the aims of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and also threatens the Lebanese national resistance's victories. The statement adds that this aggression also facilitates the progress of the capitulatory line in the region and paralyzes the existing patriotic movements resisting the imperialist Zionist enemy. This will have destructive effects upon the Arab will and Arab steadfastness.

ICO Secretary General Leaves for Senegal, Niger

GF041450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Jeddah, 4 Jun (SPA) — ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada left Jeddah for Dakar today on a visit to Senegal. This visit is in response to an invitation from the Senegalese Government during which he will discuss a number of Islamic issues. After his visit to Senegal which will last a few days, Pirzada will make a similar visit to Niger to discuss a number of issues of mutual concern. He will also acquaint himself with the progress of the construction of the Islamic university in Niger which the ICO is financing.

OPEC Meeting Participants Depart Al-Ta'if

Iranian Oil Minister

GF041232 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 4 Jun (SPA) — Iranian Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi left Al-Ta'if for Medina today to visit the prophet's holy mosque after participating in the OPEC Executive Council's meetings. He was seen off by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of officials.

Venezuelan Oil Minister

GF041413 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 4 Jun (SPA) — Arturo Hernandez Gristanti, Venezuelan minister of energy and minerals, left Al-Ta'if this afternoon after participating in the meetings of the OPEC Executive Council which ended yesterday.

He was seen off at the airport by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; and a number of officials at the Petroleum Ministry.

UAE, Mexican Oil Ministers

GF050542 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybbah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources; and Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexican minister of energy, mines, and parastate industry, left Al-Ta'if yesterday.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes U.S. Role in Mideast

GF021704 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Criticizing the United States role in the Middle East crisis the Bahraini Arabic daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said that Washington sees the matter unilaterally seeing no one but Israel and its interests and ambitions on the Arab territories and resources.

"The Arabs have offered so much that they have nothing more to present still, the United States has not changed its fanatic stance, a change which would have improved the American-Arab friendship," the paper added.

The paper concluded that the time has come for Arab countries to understand that nobody will relinquish anything for the benefit of the Palestinian issue if the Arabs themselves did not take a unified stance, based on Fes summit resolutions.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Orders Inquiry Into Santa Fe Affair

GF041414 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid told journalists that Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, has asked the attorney general to order an inquiry into reports that information about the Santa Fe deal had been leaked.

The minister said: A U.S. Security and Exchange Commission inquiry had exonerated the Kuwaiti side in the Santa Fe negotiations of the charge of leaking information during the negotiations.

The minister said that continued rumors and gossip about the matter has prompted Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah to ask the Cabinet to charge the attorney general with ordering an inquiry into all aspects of the matter.

Al-Rashid added: Accordingly, the heir apparent and prime minister issued a decree charging the attorney general with holding an inquiry into the matter and asking him to submit a report to the Cabinet on the results of his inquiry.

Labor Minister Discusses New Labor Regulations

GF040856 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Jun (QNA) — Khalid al-Jumay'an, Kuwaiti minister of labor and social affairs, has pointed out that his ministry's decision not to issue work permits is due to the ministry's determination to institute new regulations governing this sector. He said that the events witnessed by Kuwait recently indicate that there are loopholes in the procedures of issuing work permit cards.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, he pointed out that his ministry has submitted a new labor law comprising a new system to remedy the negative aspects in the previous law. He said that his ministry also will draft another law on penalties with regard to labor and laborers.

Al-Jumay'an concluded by saying that the ministry intends to ask companies to submit payroll sheets on their employees in order to compare them with the work permits issued by it and to determine who is working for them and who is under their sponsorship.

Assembly Holds Closed Session Debate on Security

LD041744 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The National Assembly met today, chaired by the speaker, Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'dun. After ratifying the minutes of the previous session, the assembly discussed requests and complaints, and then members' questions and ministers' answers.

The asembly also heard requests from members for discussion on the security situation in the country and for explanations about the government policies on this issue. The issue was then discussed in closed session, as proposed by 10 members. The closed session lasted 3 hours.

After the closed session the assembly resumed its public session. The speaker announced that the National Assembly listened to two brief statements about security from the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and the minister of interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir. The assembly also heard representations from some members on the same subject.

The speaker announced that the assembly decided to discuss the issue in its coming Tuesday [11 June] session.

The speaker then suspended the session, noting the assembly will resume in session on Saturday [8 June].

Finance Minister Presents Draft State Budget

Predicts World Economic Decline

LD021603 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economy Mr Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi has said that local production of crude oil and natural gas has declined by 6 percent in 1984 in comparison with that of 1983. He also forecast a reduction in the average growth of world economy this year owing to a decline in demand for OPEC oil as a result of increasing oil production outside OPEC.

In a statement on the draft general state budget and ancillary and independent budgets for the 1985-86 fiscal year that he sent to the National Assembly yesterday he called for the drafting of a bill on ownership of apartments in order to boost real estate companies. He said that investments from the general reserve funds reached 11,517,900,000 dinars on 31 December 1984, an increase of 530.7 million dinars in comparison with 1983, whereas investments from the future generation's reserve funds reached 11,509 billion dinars on 31 December 1984, an increase of 516.3 million dinars. He pointed out that 55.22 percent of the investment of general reserve funds is made locally, while 76.30 percent of the investment of the future generation's reserve funds is generally made abroad. In the draft budget the minister also says that all restrictions have been lifted on all forms of reexport of subsidized goods only. [Sentence as received] Customs regulations have been eased, and loading and unloading fees and special conditions for import tenders have been reviewed. There is also coordination with the Gulf states on joint activities. Government measures also include encouragement of Kuwaiti manpower toward construction enterprises and restricting the activity of the latter to local companies as far as special projects are concerned, but a list of foreign entrepreneurs has been drafted in order to benefit from their expertise in this domain.

GNP From Oil Fell in 1984

GF041238 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
3 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait's Finance and Economy Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi said yesterday — that the country's oil production rose 10.2 per cent last year [as published] to average 1.16 million barrels per day (bpd) compared with 1983 production of 1.05 million. The country's OPEC output quota for the first nine months last year was 1.05 million bpd, falling to 900,000 bpd in October.

In an annual statement to the National Assembly, the minister said natural gas production also rose to 561 million cubic feet daily from 525 million in 1983. But gross national product (GNP) attributable to crude oil and natural gas fell by 6 per cent to KD [Kuwaiti dinars] 2.90 billion in 1984 from KD 3.86 billion in 1983, the minister said. Non-oil GNP grew 5.8 per cent to KD 3.44 billion. Al-Kharafi said Kuwaiti investments in reserve funds last year rose 4.6 per cent to KD 11.52 billion, 55.2 per cent of which was held in local investments. The country's fund for future generations increased by KD 516.3 million to KD 11.51 billion

Commentary Questions Use of Arab Funds

GF041232 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
3 Jun 85 p 4

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Cash Aid: Extortions by a Political Mafia"]

[Text] We would like to know the proportion of contributions paid by the oil states to the Arab confrontation states since the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

It amounted totally to billions, and some of it was spent on luxury and on armoured cars, and some was spent on weapons which the confrontation states used to fight each other. We want to know what wars were conducted from the time of the Baghdad summit until today. Palestinian resistance weapons, for which large sums were spent in the name of national obligations, were completely destroyed during the war in Lebanon. Other weapons bought with money paid to these states were also destroyed. A large part of this money went to terrorist agencies which, it is said, were set up to threaten the Arab oil states and any party which did not make payments. They killed ambassadors of oil states while overseas, slaughtered their citizens at holiday resorts. They also set off explosions in these countries — just to ensure that they continued paying. These amount to extortions by a political mafia with a slogan: "Pay up or die."

A small proportion of the money which has been paid as "a national obligation," could provide security for all the oil states. The national income of some states is not sufficient to export their terrorism, so they are still seeking extra income by blackmail. Any oil state which failed to pay up would suffer the consequences. People in this area have now begun asking how long the oil states should go on being blackmailed, because they are themselves facing economic difficulties. Their own people need the money instead of paying it to those states that use it to kill the donors. Gulf oil states should reconsider their social structures and economic policies so that financial assistance should have certain rules applied to it. Clearly, some states deserve money more than others.

Jordan is the only confrontation state which accepted money and spent it wisely, whether for social development projects or to support the Jordanian Army confronting Israel.

If we took a close look at the money paid to other confrontation states, we would find the sums were large and were spent less wisely.

It is enough to point out that some of these states declined to allow the oil states to buy weapons on their behalf; they wanted cash because they themselves, wanted to decide how the money should be spent. This strongly suggests that the money would not be spent on their armies or to buy weapons. At the same time, the weapons which were bought from the oil states were destroyed by these same confrontation states.

Necessity of Forming State Security Council Viewed

GF041532 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
3 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

["Opinion" column by Nasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Fahd: "The Establishment of a State Security Council Is Required"]

[Excerpts] Because the invasion of sabotage and plotting is increasingly becoming wider and more violent as his highness the amir said, considering our security issues as quickly as possible becomes even more urgent. Procrastination will probably lead to something, God forbid, and hesitation will probably make the wrongdoers come out at night like bats to do some mischief.

Although the Interior Ministry, with all its organs and departments, has carried out its task satisfactorily, the situation in Kuwait and around it requires establishing a state security council or a supreme security council. The name of this council is not important at all. However, it is important that it be established to cope with the unusual situation in the country and so that "Kuwait will remain the land of light, a secure and stable house, a lighthouse of freedom and democracy and a source of good."

When the supreme security council or the state security council is established, all security problems will be resolved and all loopholes will be closed through its own means and successful methods because threats may aggravate and challenges may increase. When we prepare for the future, our present will be secure like our past.

OMAN

Price of Crude Cut to Regular Customers

GF050448 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 85 p 14

[Text] Muscat: Oman has cut the price of its contract crude oil price by $1.20 a barrel, charging regular customers $26.15 for liftings in May, industry sources said yesterday.

They said Oman's Petroleum Ministry yesterday informed its mainly Japanese customers of the backdated price change, which compared with $27.35 for April.

Oman, not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), calculates its oil price at the start of each month according to the spot market price for the previous period.

The system was adopted in January, and the price has fallen each month since then from a fixed government selling price of $28.55 a barrel last year.

Last official figures showed Oman produced an average of 481,000 barrels per day (bpd) in March, compared with an average 416,000 bpd last year.

April and May output was static at around 480,000 bpd, the sources said.

Omani crude is comparable in quality to Saudi Arabian.

Minister Calls for Unified Arab Information Policy

GF021700 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1305 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Muscat, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Rawwas has called for a unified Arab information policy so that there will be unified Arab information which addresses the world in one tongue.

In a statement to the Egyptian broadcasting service Voice of the Arabs carried by ONA today, he said that Gulf information cooperation has achieved remarkable qualitiative steps through the establishment of joint Gulf information institutions.

On the role played by Omani information on the internal and foreign levels, he said that Omani information focuses inside Oman on development and "its requirements and on urging citizens to devote their energies to serve the development process. He pointed out that Omani information has been able, through cooperation and coordination, to surmount many of the problems that confront information personnel in other places, and that it has profited from the experiences of the brothers in the Arab region.

On information cooperation between Oman and Egypt, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas said that this cooperation is an example to be followed, and that Egypt possesses information expertise from which the Arab countries can profit for the good of Arab interest.

QATAR

Amir Khalifah Receives Yasir 'Arafat's Message

GF041130 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealing with current developments in the Palestinian arena and a number of issues of mutual concern in addition to bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Yasin al-Sharif, PLO representative in Doha, during meeting with his highness the amir at Doha palace before noon today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets Iranian Official

GF021336 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1305 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 2 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, advisor to the Iranian foreign minister and chief of the International Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, who conveyed to His Highness a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The meeting, during which the two sides reviewed and discussed issues of common interest, was attended by Al-Safin Hasan Shawwaf, director general of the Foreign Minister's Office; Dr Khalid al-Jundan, chief of the Political Anaylsis Department; 'Alaaddin Borujerdi, chief of the Political Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry; and Mojtabehi-Hashemi, charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy.

The Iranian official arrived in Al-Ta'if from Jeddah earlier today within the framework of his current tour of the Kingdom which is part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

Crown Prince Interviewed on Security, Lebanon

GF021037 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0926 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, has stressed the importance of speeding up the implementation of security coordination among GCC states so as to foil all attempts to undermine the security and stability of these states.

In an interview published in the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Prince 'Abdallah said that the GCC states reject all attempts at extortion and threats that infringe on their security and stability in all fields.

Prince 'Abdallah denounced the massacres that are being perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, saying: "I feel sorrow and pain in this blessed month, the month of mercy and forgiveness, when I see Arab hands participating in the killing of Palestinians." He appealed to all parties concerned to act swiftly and seriously to stop the senseless and illogical shedding of blood.

The Saudi crown prince congratulated Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, on his escape from the treacherous attack on his life last week. He said that the reactions to the incident demonstrate the prestige enjoyed by the amir of Kuwait in supporting the causes of his homeland and nation.

Prince 'Abdallah affirmed the GCC states' rejection of harmful actions whose aim is to undermine the region's security and stability. He called for a concerted GCC effort to stand united in the face of any attempt by those who are not deterred by any religious or moral considerations and are insisting on provoking confusion and sedition in the area countries. He said that the GCC states want peace and justice and do not want to be a party against another, and expect to be treated in a similar manner by all other parties and states.

The Saudi crown prince lauded the GCC march, saying it is "a march of good and constant contribution in favor of the interests of the peoples of the area." He asserted that the agreements concluded so far in various fields confirm that the GCC progress is based on cohesion and cooperation among the GCC member-states.

In conclusion, Prince 'Abdallah expressed the hope that the unified Gulf passport will be issued soon and that it will contribute toward strengthening cohesion among the peoples of the area.

Editorials View Beirut Fighting, OPEC Meeting

GF041208 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 4 Jun (SPA) — Saudi papers today discuss various domestic, Arab, and international developments. In their editorials the papers concentrate on the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and the ensuing total destruction and killing of innocent people. They assert that such attacks aim at liquidating the Palestinian people as a factor of resistance, as a people, and as an Arab cause.

The papers emphasize Saudi support for the Palestinian people and their cause and say that Saudi Arabia has attached the greatest importance to the Palestinian cause and Palestinian affairs throughout modern times, and the Saudi leadership has given the greatest priority to the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to repatriation and to establish a free state on their national soil.

The papers also discuss the OPEC Executive Council meeting in Al-Ta'if which ended yesterday and which emphasized the importance of maintaining the present production ceiling within OPEC. The papers express the hope that the Al-Ta'if meeting will bring about results that will ensure the success of the OPEC committee charged with monitoring the market and protecting OPEC prices and reducing the gap between supply and demand in the oil market.

The papers urge non-OPEC oil producing countries and oil consuming countries to unite their efforts for a fruitful and constructive cooperation with OPEC to protect the world economy.

AL-MADINAH says that since the fighting broke out in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, Saudi Arabia has been acting with patience, perseverence, and wisdom to stop the bloodshed and return the situation to normal. The paper says that fighting within the Arab family serves two objectives of the Zionist entity: wasting Arab human and material resources so that the military balance of power remains in favor of the Zionist entity, and winning over world public opinion and justifying the Zionists' military crimes.

'UKAZ says that history will not forgive the Arab nation for having differences that prevent it from formulating a unified stand toward the problems of the region, and future generations will not be forgiven for the nation's state of fragmentation and disarray in the face of mounting threats — a state that makes the nation appear weak and incapable of facing challenges.

AL-JAZIRAH says that OPEC has shouldered enormous burdens on behalf of the economic interests of world countries by pursuing moderate policies such as limiting oil production to specific quotas — and thus many oil producing countries have reduced their production by 50 percent or more and consequently lost half of their oil revenues, in addition to the losses incurred as a result of the fall in oil prices. OPEC is still struggling to bring about new and stable international economic relations through the stabilization of both production and prices and by ensuring the necessary oil supply for the production of all countries, big or small, rich or poor.

In conclusion *AL-JAZIRAH* says that the oil producing countries of the world, especially non-OPEC countries, and the consumer countries for whom oil is the principal and perhaps the only source of energy, must unify their efforts for fruitful and constructive cooperation with OPEC so that the world will overcome its present economic ordeal — an ordeal for which OPEC is not responsible. Indeed, the paper asserts, if the world had followed OPEC's policy of economizing in the consumption of energy and of moderating the prices of products the world

would not have suffered and would not be suffering now from an economic crisis.

AL-YAWM says that the interests of OPEC member-countries and the present critical stage make it necessary for the Al-Ta'if meetings to yield positive results. The paper says that unless OPEC countries safeguard their interests and ensure the growth of their economies, the consumer countries will seize the opportunity to dictate their conditions to OPEC as an organization or to OPEC states as producing countries that are governed by the theory of supply and demand in marketing their oil.

In conclusion *AL-YAWM* says: The realistic view that governs Saudi initiatives in OPEC takes the interests of the producing countries into consideration while at the same time does not forget that cooperation between OPEC and the consumer countries and the continuation of a dialogue between them is likely to lead to results that will contribute to bringing about stability in the world economy, protecting the countries of the world against an economic collapse, and laying down the foundations of a strong economy for all the world countries.

AL-NADWAH emphasizes the importance of OPEC's cohesion in order to maintain the present level of production and prices. The paper expresses the hope that the 2-day Al-Ta'if meetings will yield results that will ensure the success of the OPEC committee charged with monitoring the market, protecting OPEC's price differentials', and reducing the excess of supply over demand in the oil market. *AL-NADWAH* asserts that this is the only way to enable OPEC to stand fast and overcome the obstacles and challenges it is now facing.

UAE

Federal Council 'Insists' on Meeting With Cabinet

GF021720 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Mahjub Musa dispatch from Abu Dhabi]

[Text] The Federal National Council in its session yesterday rejected the Cabinet decision to hold a meeting of a joint committee formed from the Federal National Council and the Cabinet instead of a joint plenum meeting of the two bodies which the Cabinet had proposed in a previous session and on which it had sent a message to the Federal National Council.

The council announced its insistence on the need to convene an urgent meeting of the two bodies to discuss the constitutional and internal situation in the country and to present a joint memorandum in the name of the two bodies to the Supreme Council of the Union which includes the joint view for solutions.

The council decided to send an urgent message to this effect to the Cabinet after it became certain during its discussions yesterday, and following a telephone conversation with Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, that the Cabinet has not agreed to hold a joint meeting with the Federal National Council; instead, in its letter to the Federal National Council, the Cabinet asked that the subjects required for discussion be specified and a committee from among the members of the Federal National Council be formed to discuss these subjects with another committee which would be formed from the Cabinet.

Prior to receiving the telephone call, the Federal National Council had made some progress in its discussions to determine "the agenda of the joint meeting of the two bodies." It praised the responsiveness of the Cabinet according to what it understood from its letter to the Federal National Council. Despite the clear reference to the ambiguity of the Cabinet's letter, and the more than one interpretation and purpose that its contents may have, the telephone conversation put an end to the ambiguity and emphasized that there will be no joint meeting between the two bodies.

In the light of this new information, the Federal National Council members violently criticized the negative attitude of the Cabinet, and considered it "a neglect of responsibility on the part the government, and a stand, all the consequences of which the Cabinet must bear, particularly since the conditions in the country are deteriorating in all respects."

The members also strongly criticized the government's request to the Federal National Council to specify the subjects that would be discussed, since all the subjects are well known, and have been discussed with the Cabinet members during their attendance of the Federal National Council sessions, and also because the government is the executive organ which is required to have the most knowledge of the nature and facts pertaining to the politically, economically, security, and constitutionally deteriorating conditions of the country. A number of ministers, during their attendance of the sessions, requested the help of the Federal National Council in carrying out the tasks of their federal ministries, and to stop the clash between the Cabinet and the Federal National Council.

In its discussions, the Federal National Council affirmed that the supreme interest of the country, and the interests and security of its citizens makes imperative cooperation between the two bodies and holding the joint meeting, without giving consideration to the clauses of the temporary constitution; this is because the joint meeting is considered bypassing the clauses of the temporary constitution which does not keep abreast of the tasks of the stage through which the federal experience is passing, and which must be bolstered and consolidated.

During their discussions, the members called on the government to shoulder its historic responsibility and to work toward joint cooperation with the Federal National Council.

Editorial Views Iran Official's Call for Cooperation

GF041924 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A Basis for Continued Amity"]

[Text] The statements attributed to the Iranian official in Kuwait the day before yesterday on relations with the Gulf countries is worthy of attention and development by both sides so that their common interests may be served.

The Iranian official said that Iranian envoys toured the Gulf states recently and affirmed Tehran's condemnation of terrorism and its desire for cooperation and friendly relations with the Gulf states.

These remarks give rise to the hope that stability can be restored to the region that has become an arena of disturbances, war, and terrorism, and therefore it is necessary to look for the principal ailment from which the Gulf region is suffering.

It is clear that all the problems and dangers that besiege the area are due to the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, a regrettable war that has caused astonishing losses in lives and economic and military resources, and has encouraged those who harbor amibitions in the entire region.

One of the linchpins for the establishment of cooperation among all the Gulf countries is an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so that the area countries can be assured of the stability of the general internal situation, and can then proceed toward advanced stages of joint cooperation and coordination among all without exception.

This requires that those who are advocating cooperation and friendly relations should respond to the call of reason and genuine interests and declare their agreement to an unconditional cease-fire and embark on negotiations that put a complete end to the war. Tehran knows, as we do, that relations among all must be relations of cooperation and respect for each other's sovereignty.

This is the only realistic way to bring about peace and the basis for future cooperation free of slogans and insistence on special demands.

Briefs

Official Appointed; Officers Promoted — The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has issued 5 decrees on appointments and promotions of officials of the government and officers in the armed forces. According to the decrees, 'Abd al-Ra'uf Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mubarak has replaced from 6 May 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'id Ghanim as under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce who resigned on 17 March. Under the decrees, 11 officers of the armed forces have been promoted. 2 colonels have been promoted as brigadiers, 4 lieutenant colonels as colonels, and 5 majors as lieutenant colonels. [Excerpt] [*Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 1 GF*]

Prisoners Pardoned — Al-Shariqah, 2 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Shariqah, has issued a decree for the release of 54 prisoners convicted of various offences in Al-Shariqah Emirate on the occasion of the blessed month of Ramadan. Shaykh Hamad ibn Majid al-Qasimi, chairman of the Justice Department, said that his highness the ruler of Al-Shariqah has ordered the expulsion of foreign prisoners convicted on drug charges and the dropping of charges against some citizens in a number of civil suits because of their financial circumstances. His highness will undertake to pay the dues entailed by these suits. [Text] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Jun 85 GF*]

PDRY

DFLP Secretary General Arrives in Aden 4 Jun

GF041640 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] arrived in Aden this morning on a visit to the PDRY to last several days. His visit came in response to an invitation by the YSP Central Committee.

During his visit, he will hold discussions with state and party officials.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Nayif Hawatimah said that he will hold discussions with state and party leaders on the current situation in the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah which are subjected to attacks aimed at forcing the refugees out of their homes, and demolishing and disarming the camps.

He added that what is happening currently in the Palestinian camps is one of the steps to be undertaken to realize the isolated bilateral Lebanese-Zionist deal. He said that the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army are cat's paws in this operation by aiming blows at the sons of the Palestinian people in the camps and disarming the Palestinians.

He added they are well-aware that the isolated bilateral deal will not succeed without the eviction of the Palestinians from the camps. Only then, can the partition of southern Lebanon and the security of the Israeli border be achieved.

He said: We struggle for a suitable national solution against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction which will maintain the rights of the Arab people, the unconditional return of all occupied territories, and the rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination, the establishment of an independent state, and the independent representation by the unified PLO. This will preserve the rights of our Arab people and our friends within the framework of the joint struggle according to the PLO program, Fes resolutions, the Soviet proposals, and the UN General Assembly decisions on convening an international conference.

He stated that the YSP invitation to discuss all these issues stems from the struggle and the principled spirit between the PDRY and the Palestinian revolution. The DFLP and the YSP will discuss joint measures to be taken in response to what is happening in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the attempts to impose bilateral solutions, and the deals currently implemented in the Middle East.

He was received at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the

YSP Central Committee; and Abu Firas, DFLP representitive in Aden.

Meets Chairman, PFLP's Habash

GF050630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, held a reception last night for Brother George Habash, PFLP secretary general; Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]; and representatives of the Arab national liberation movements in Aden. Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Policial Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended.

During the reception ceremony, they reviewed the latest developments on the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas, and the conspiracies to which the Palestinian revolution is being subjected. Particularly discussed were the current events in Lebanon resulting from the continued siege of the Palestinian camps and the serious dimensions of these massacres with regard to the progress of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab national liberation movements.

During the meeting, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the need for the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian revolution forces, and for standing firm in the face of this conspiracy. He emphasized that the PDRY will spare no effort aimed at the unity of nationalist and progressive forces in the Arab arena, and the Palestinian arena in particular. He affirmed that the dangers to which the Palestinian revolution is subjected constitute a new challenge to the Arab national liberation movement, and that in order to confront these dangers more cohesion in struggle is required among the factions, the nationalist and progressive Arab regimes, and the true allies of our peoples and our fateful Arab causes.

He pointed out that the painful blows to which the Palestinian revolution has been subjected since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon require of all the factions of the Palestinian revolution to use all means to preserve the unity of its struggle and its strategic position, and to defeat all attempts aimed at weakening, attacking, and conspiring against its cause.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reemphasized that the PDRY will carefully preserve this principled stand with regard to the Palestinian revolution until the triumph of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people. He said that the PDRY will continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people and all the Arab national liberation movements in the (?region).

The two comrades, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, and the representatives of the Arab national liberation movements expressed their appreciation for the PDRY'a stand on the Palestinian revolution in particular, and the causes of our Arab peoples in general, which expresses the position occupied by the PDRY in the anti-Zionist, anti-imperialist, and antireactionary struggle. They affirmed that the experience which is strengthened day by day in this country, under the YSP's leadership [words indistinct] for all Arab strugglers, and that it is the result of struggles which find all support and respect from brothers and friends.

They lauded the joint Yemeni moves by both parts of the country which have been aimed at stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon, which serves only the enemies of our Arab peoples' causes.

During the meeting, they also discussed a number of issues of interest to the Arab national liberation movement at the present stage.

Fisheries Minister Receives DPRK Official

GF041410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, deputy prime minister and minister of fisheries, met in his office this morning with Comrade (Shin Ho-hen), DPRK deputy minister of external economic affairs.

During the meeting, they discussed economic cooperation between the two friendly countries and means of promoting it.

The meeting was attended by the brother deputy minister of industry and the DPRK ambassador in Aden.

YAR

Emergency Arab League Meeting Approved

GF030700 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Tunisian newspapers today carried a statement by Brother Salih 'Ali al-Ashwal, our ambassador in Tunis and our permanent representative at the Arab League, in which he affirmed that our country agrees to the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council for the purpose of putting an end to the tragedy witnessed by the Palestinian people and the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Fatah's Sakhr Abu Nizar Visits Sanaa 4 Jun

Arrives in Sanaa

GF041846 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, arrived in Sanaa today. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Abu Nizar said his visit to our country is to brief brother officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab situation. He added: The current Palestinian situation is a very critical one. Our people are being subjected to a campaign of annihilation by criminal Arab hands and there are attempts to offer a kind of forgiveness to the Zionists to carry out new massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps. The Zionists, who are planning for such operations, feel

free to do so when some Arabs do with themselves whatever they want. Therefore, the Zionists are not to blame if they carry out such acts.

Concluding his statement, Abu Nizar praised the genuine pan-Arab stand Yemen is adopting — president, government, and people — in support of the Arab Palestinian people in their struggle to liberate their land, achieve self-determination, and establish their independent state on their national soil.

He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Hamid al-Haddi, deputy minister of social affairs and labor and assistant secretary general of the Standing Committee; 'Abdallah Abu al-Hunud, PLO representative in Sanaa; and a representative of Presidential Protocol.

Received by President

GF041850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the country, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received at his office at the Presidency Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar, envoy of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, he presented to the brother leader president a detailed report on the events in western Beirut as to the massacre of Palestinians in the camps and the plot aimed against the Palestinian revolution and its liquidation.

The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Abdallah Abu Hunud, PLO representative in Sanaa.

'Ali Receives Message From Soviet Government

NC041638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a message from the Soviet Government, which includes an assessment of the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and their agreement to discuss the issue of chemical warfare as part of the Geneva arms limitation talks. 'Ali received the message during a meeting today with Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov.

'Ali Discusses Terrorism, Tabah, U.S. Aid

GF041930 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 3 Jun 85 pp 1, 20

[Interview with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by *AL-SIYASAH* Correspondent Muhammad Mustafa in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mustafa] There have been a number of sabotage operations, including attempts at bombing the U.S. Embassy in Cairo and assassinating Al-Bakush, mining the Suez Canal, and several other operations which have been foiled. Have these events made the Egyptian Government take precautionary measures?

['Ali] The subject of precautions and Egypt's security is the responsibility of vigilant constitutional organs. These organs carry out their duties day and night for the security of the homeland and citizens. It really has been proved that they are carrying out their tasks in the best way. We have nothing to worry about. However, we would like to say to those who plan these childish acts that Egypt has organs and is a secure and safe country. If there is a violation, the aggressor will be taught another lesson.

[Mustafa] Don't you think that the Israeli celebration of the anniversary of its establishment at a synagogue in the heart of Cairo might have provoked Egyptian and Arab feelings? How did you allow this celebration to take place?

['Ali] For Jews to go to a synagogue to celebrate any occasion is an issue concerning them and does not at all contravene any agreement or feelings. Everyone celebrates in his way. This synagogue is not the only one in Egypt. Joseph, peace be upon him, was in Egypt and Moses left Egypt. Synagogues in Egypt were built in the 18th and 19th centuries, indicating the continued Jewish existence in Egypt.

[Mustafa] In your opinion, what are the complications concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

['Ali] There are no complications, except for what the Israeli and U.S. sides might raise in connection with their objection to Palestinian representatives in the delegation. There are no other difficulties.

[Mustafa] The issue of Tabah is awaiting Israeli consent for an international ruling. What would Egypt do if Israel refused to accept an international decision on this issue?

['Ali] Israel knows very well that bilateral relations are governed by some important factors, one of which is that Tabah is Egyptian. This case must be referred to an international body so that this dispute can be resolved and bilateral relations will not be affected.

[Mustafa] Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt caused extensive echoes both on the Arab and international levels. It has been said that other Arab countries are about to do the same as Jordan.

['Ali] We do not hurry anyone. The Egyptian line is clear. Egypt will never abandon its national commitments with regard to Arab issues. It has always carried out its tasks. Egypt is always ready to adopt Arab issues. Its adherence to the peace agreement with Israel has never restricted its freedom of movement. Therefore, I will say again that we do not hurry anyone. We know that many Arab regimes are only scared of terrorism. Their policies do not result from common sense but from fear of terrorism.

[Mustafa] Is there some sort of coordination of policies between Egypt and other Arab countries?

['Ali] We hold dialogues with whomever wants to talk to us.

[Mustafa] What is the fate of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration in light of the new regime in Sudan and what are your expectations concerning this issue?

['Ali] Integration has always existed between the two peoples. This integration is represented in affinity and everlasting economic relations. Without doubt the integration process has come about through a desire by both parties. As long as there is desire we are always ready.

[Mustafa] Some members of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan have said that the agreements signed by former president Ja'far Numayri with Egypt will be canceled.

['Ali] Actually, there are contradictions in these statements. We do not rely on these statements because they are contradictiory or perhaps untrue. Without a doubt, there are many who want to see Sudan moving away from Egypt or vice versa. I view with confidence that the two countries appreciate the depth of the relationship between them and they will see that this relationship is not undermined by a biased joke.

[Mustafa] How far have Egyptian efforts gone for unifying Lebanon and ending the massacres against the Palestinians?

['Ali] There are Egyptian moves currently under study. Also Egypt has repeatedly announced that what is currently facing the PLO is, regrettably, the same as the aggression against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah by Israel. It is regretful and ridiculous.

[Mustafa] How far have Egyptian efforts gone to stop the Iraq-Iran war? How do you view this war?

['Ali] Egypt previously was active to end the Iraq-Iran war, whether through the Untied Nations or through the nonaligned

countries. It is regretful that the Iranian leadership insists on continuing the war. That is why all the mediations efforts have failed, including that of the ICO. We hope that the Iranian side will realize that the continuation of the war is against its interest and that of Iraq. The shedding of Muslims' blood has become a black mark on the forehead of the whole Islamic nation.

[Mustafa] After 10 years of the open-door policy how do youe valuate it?

['Ali] Without a doubt, the economic open-door policy was a necessity for life in Egypt in light of the increasing population. Without the open-door policy, the government would not be able to provide jobs for thousands of graduates and meet the citizens' needs, whether in industrial or agricultural fields, which are the bases of production.

During the last period, the projects increased by 10 percent more than what have been planned for the general sector. Hence the total of investments in Egypt reached $5.1 billion in the private sector during the last 3 years. This confirms that the correctness of the open-door policy.

[Mustafa] Has the government succeeded in reducing foreign loans during the last 3 years?

['Ali] Without a doubt there are international factors which affect the government's revenues, including the remittances of Egyptians abroad: These remittances usually total $2.8 billion, but this year they total only $1.58 billion. There is also oil income.

Our oil revenues fell to about $306 million caused by the reduction in oil prices. These all affect total foreign capital and the possibility to obtain it. This has forced us to ask for U.S. aid worth $500 million, and it was approved recently. Also we approached the IMF to obtain a loan of about $1.5-2 billion.

Indian Prime Minister Begins 2-Day Visit

NC051002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife arrived in Cairo at 1100 today on a 2-day official visit to Egypt. The Indian prime minister was met at the airport by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Mrs 'Ali, and Alfred Gonsalves, the Indian ambassador in Cairo.

President Husni Mubarak and the Indian prime minister will hold two working rounds of talks. The discussions will deal with a number of important international problems and the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving them, particularly the Palestinian issue and the Gulf war.

The Indian prime minister is expected to be accorded an official reception at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace, where President Husni Mubarak will be at the forefront of those who will receive the Indian guest.

Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Egypt is part of a tour that will also include France, Algeria, the United States, and Switzerland.

Talks Begin in Cairo

NC051100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held a round of bilateral talks at the Al-Qubbah Palace at noon today. The talks dealt with international issues, the foremost of these being the Palestinian problem, the Middle East situation, the Gulf war, and the nonaligned states' role in solving these problems. The talks also dealt with cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Fish Industry Ends Visit

NC042024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Soviet Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Nikolay Ivanovich Lysenko left Cairo with his delegation this evening following a 1-week visit to Egypt. During his stay in Egypt, the Soviet official met with Egyptian officials on bilateral cooperation in the area of fish resources.

Dr Yahya Muhammad Hasan, deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the state organization for fish resources, who was at the airport to see off the Soviet official, said that agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union to double the quantity of fish it exports to Egypt from 25,000 tons to 50,000 tons annually. The Soviet Union will also grant scholarships to emplyees of the Egyptian state organization for fish resources to obtain doctorate degrees from Soviet Universities. Moreover, it will give scholarships for training in fishing methods and the building of fish farms.

The Soviet delegation was seen off at the airport by Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov.

Wafd Party Calls for Extradition of Numayri

JN031044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 3 (SUNA) — The Egyptian opposition leader in People's Assembly had submitted a memorandum calling for the extradition of ousted Numayri to the Sudanese Government the daily Al-Sahafah quoted Egyptian Secretary General of the WAFD Party 'Abd al-Hamid Hashih as saying.

The WAFD opposition party will adopt Sadiq al-Mahdi's plan which aims to cancel integration between the two countries, Hashih said.

He criticised the Egyptian Government position for its reservation towards the new situation in Sudan.

Romanian Foreign Ministry Official Begins Visit

NC041419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Ioan Barac, Romanian Foreign Ministry under secretary for international economic affairs, arrived in Cairo from Bucharest at noon today for a visit of several days.

AL-AHRAM Criticizes Syria Over Lebanon 'Massacres'

PM041359 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Ihsan Bakr "News Analysis" article: "Second Sabra and Shatila Massacre Implemented With Syria's Approval for Protection of Israel's Borders"]

[Text] Nobody in the Arab world would dispute the fact that the second Sabra and Shatila massacre is being carried out at the instigation and with the approval of the Syrian regime in Damascus.

No one would deny that what the Amal movement Shi'ite militia is carrying out together with the Lebanese 6th Brigade at present is implementing a Syrian-Israeli deal which can be summed up in a few words: An Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in return for a frank and categorical Syrian undertaking to protect Israel's northern border.

The steps being taken on Lebanese territory with the participation of the official Lebanese Army and the Shi'ite Amal movement under minister Nabih Birri's leadership are a continuation of the greater plan that aims at wiping out the Palestinian camps in Lebanon before the completion of the Israeli withdrawal and before the Syrian forces assume their new role of defending Israel's borders and guaranteeing it security and safety.

After meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, PFLP leader George Habash could not but admit that these massacres would not have taken place had not Syria given the green light for carrying them out.

Before the operation was completely implemented, reports from Damascus said that there was total agreement between Lebanon and Syria under which Syria will be officially invited to send its forces to Beirut. This completes the plan.

If the first Sabra and Shatila massacre implemented by the Phalangists and Israel 2 years ago failed to end the Palestinian presence in Beirut, then the second Sabra and Shatila massacre taking place today at Arab hands and with the backing of an Arab regime, which has long boasted of its support for the Palestinian people and their leadership in order to restore the Palestinian territories, is bound this time to achieve what Israel's Sharon failed to achieve.

Thus, a few days before the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is completed, Syria is undertaking to do everything, from removing the Palestinian presence in the camps to protecting Israel's borders and ensuring its safety and security. Will the Syrian deterrent force advance to Beirut in order to carry out the last stage of the plan, or will it in the end retreat out of fear of becoming bogged down in the Lebanese quagmire, after the epic steadfastness shown by the legitimate Palestinian forces in Lebanon and the demonstration beyond any doubt to every Arab citizen from the ocean to the Gulf that what Israel has failed to achieve in Lebanon, "revolutionary Syria" is now trying to achieve in a different manner in Beirut.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,855

JN041753 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,855 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 Jun 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

When will the tyrannical faction realize that the course of aggression will have dire results for it and that whoever insists on war must alone bear the consequences? In order to make this faction, which has strayed from the course of righteousness, understand that justice is strength and falsehood is weakness and that good triumphs over evil and truth over falsehood, our brave Armed Forces continue their heroic struggle in defense of the higher Islamic ideals in this blessed month. Guided by the great deeds and symbols of their history, these forces continue to defend truth and justice, wreak destruction on the dens of the satans, and deal crushing blows to the remnants of the enemies.

The following are the results for yesterday evening and today:

First: In implementation of the Iraqi people's will to carry out devastating strikes deep inside Iran and in confirmation of Iraq's right and ability to hunt down the evil Khomeyniites with painful blows, our Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 2120 [1720 GMT] yesterday the brave eagles of the air circled over Tehran, the capital of the aggressors, and showered it with a hail of their bombs.

2. At 2126 yesterday they carried out another destructive raid on the dens of evil in Tehran.

3. In order to inflict the heaviest losses on the remnants of the aggressors, as well as on their equipment inside their own dens, our Air Force planes carried out the following destructive raids on the important Hamid camp:

a. At 0800 today, six planes carried out a destructive raid on the camp.

b. At 0804 today, eight planes carried out another destructive raid on the camp.

c. At 0808 today, yet another eight planes carried out a third raid on the camp.

The strikes fell heavily on the enemies of God and justice. Flames shot into the air and smoke enveloped the camp. After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles of the air returned to their bases safely and triumphantly, God be praised.

Let the charlatans realize that war is no picnic or freedom from aggression but catastrophes that will fall on their heads with the strength of God and the determination of the brave Iraqis every day and everywhere.

Second: Enemy groups tried to approach our forward units in the East of Tigris operational sector. Our brave men confronted them and showered them with heavy fire, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Third: Our forward units with artillery and mortars hit enemy positions and troop movements in the central operational sector, scoring direct hits, killing three of the enemy, destroying an infantry position, and burning an arms depot.

Fourth: One of our forward units opened artillery fire on selected enemy targets in the northern operational sector, scoring effective hits, inflicting losses in lives and equipment among the forces of the tyrannical faction, and starting several fires. An ambulance was seen removing enemy casualties.

Fifth: One of our forward units in the East of Tigris operational sector engaged several enemy positions and engineerings works, scoring effective hits, destroying a shovel, and disrupting enemy engineering works.

Sixth: Escaping from the bloody regime of the tyrannical faction, more Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units in the various battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

Seventh: The forces of the tyrannical faction opened heavy artillery fire on Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Badrah, and Surbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 June 1985

Planes Raid Esfahan, Tabriz

JN041807 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Reports on the triumph over our enemies everywhere continue to arrive one after another. The eagles of the two rivers continue to direct their devastating strikes at the dens of crime and aggression, raising the Iraqi flag sky-high, and the tyrannical faction continues to be subjected to Iraq's fury at all times.

At 1930 [1530 GMT] today, the brave eagles of the air carried out two destructive raids. The first was on the city of Esfahan and the second on the city of Tabriz. Having pounded their targets with Iraq's strength and vigor, they returned to their bases safely and triumphantly.

There is no escape for the Khomeyniites from our strikes wherever they may be and at all times until they raise the flag of peace in accordance with the fair conditions specified by our victory leaders. Success and support are from God.

[Dated] 4 June 1985

Raid on Tehran

JN050507 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0446 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Proceeding on our clear course of challenging the liar tyrant clique; determined to inflict destructive blows on the Iranian rulers who insist on the course of aggression and reject peace out of their rancor against our people, out of fear of our people's resurgence, and because they have designs against this people; and to show the world at large that there is no power that can prevent Iraq from reaching any target it wants inside Iran at any time, the hero eagles of the air carried out two devastating raids on the devils' nests in Tehran at 0440 and 0446 [0040 and 0046 GMT] today. After pouring a volley of their destructive missiles, the eagles of the two rivers returned safely and triumphantly to base, under God's protection.

Let the tyrant clique realize that our response to the policy of aggression and to the methods of its symbols will continue to be destructive blows that will pour on their heads every day to inflict more humiliation on them and to expose them to their people and the world at large.

Blessed be your arms, O eagles of strong and impregnable Iraq, and we thank God for his victories at all times.

[Dated] 5 June 1985

Hamadan Raided

JN051129 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The tyrant clique daily tastes the bitterness of humiliation in punishment for what its hands have committed against our people and homeland. Their screams and lamentations will be of no benefit to them since these are battles of justice against the dens of crime and aggression that are being carried out by the lofty eagles of the two rivers.

The Iraqi eagles carried out a devastating raid on the city of Hamadan at 1322 [0922 GMT] today. After fiercely pounding their targets, they safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

Let the criminal Khomeyniites understand that the Iraqi reply to their babbling will continue, and the eagles of the air will continue to pounce on them from every direction and at any time. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 5 June 1985

AL-JUMHURIYAH on 'Fiercer' Blows Against Iran

JN050820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — A local paper stresses that Iraq's blows to Iran will continue and that Iraq will destroy any target it wishes to destroy. In its editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the Iranian targets that have not been struck yet will be struck tomorrow, in accordance with accurate planning and timing, to destroy their interests.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that the Iranian rulers are now impotent before the strikes of the Iraqi aircraft, have lost their nerve, and are acting and speaking in a confused manner.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes by saying that Iraq's clear reply to the Iranian rulers' lies and charlatanism will be more destructive blows. The paper says: Our blows tomorrow will be fiercer than those of today. Let them go to hell as this is the fate they deserve.

Yasir 'Arafat Sends Envoy to Ayatollah Kho'i

GF031946 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has sent Brother Ghazi al-Husayni, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, as a special envoy to His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Kho'i in al-Najaf al-Ashraf.

The envoy carried a message to His Eminence on the current incidents in Lebanon and what the Palestinian camps are being subjected to — siege, shelling, and bloodshed — by Amal and Lebanese Phalangists. In his message, Brother Abu 'Ammar discussed the grave consequences of these criminal acts against Muslim Palestinian and Lebanese citizens in this blessed month.

Message to Ayatollah Al-Qasim

GF041922 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Ghazi al-Husayni, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and personal envoy to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], accompanied by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative to Iraq, has conveyed a message from the brother leader Abu 'Ammar to His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Abu al-Qasim at his residence in the Iraqi city of Al-Kufah.

In his message, Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the latest developments inside the camps in Beirut and the aggression they are being subjected to by the Amal militias.

The WAFA correspondent has learned that His Eminence Ayatollah Abu al-Qasim expressed extreme pain over what is taking place against the Palestinian people. He affirmed that he would make efforts to stop what is taking place and to enhance Muslim unity.

Kurdish Group Admits Holding Twenty Hostages

AU041347 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, June 4 (AFP) — Twenty foreign technicians and experts have been held since March by Kurdish militants in Iraq, according to a communique issued here today by the group holding them, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK).

The PUK said the group of hostages was made up of two Japanese, two South Koreans, a Chinese, four Poles, an Italian and 10 Romanians.

It mentioned no conditions for their release nor details on their detention, but urged the governments involved to pressure Baghdad into abandon what it called Iraq's "repressive" policies against the Kurds.

The statement also reported new fighting with government troops.

It said the Iraqi Air Force and artillery attacked PUK headquarters near Mirgah, and that PUK fighters downed an Iraqi plane, killed 483 troops and took 45 prisoners in clashes since May 26 near Gariyan, Panjwin, and Rawanduz.

It said the captives' governments had been notified, and that PUK had "asked all the governments and foreign countries working in Iraqi Kurdistan to pledge not to undertake any more projects in this sector without the prior agreement of the PUK."

Iraqi Kurdistan lies in the country's northeast. The PUK is seeking greater autonomy for the sector from Baghdad, and has charged Iraqi officials with carrying out repressive measures against the Kurds, including the destruction of villages.

The statement today said 40 Kurdish villages had been leveled since January, when negotiations between the Kurds and the government broke off and the PUK resumed operations against the regime.

Al-Rifa'i Sends Cable of Support to King Husayn

JN041619 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Text" of cable from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to King Husayn, who is visiting London; date not given]

[Text] Your Majesty King Husayn, may God protect you:

In a special session held last night, the Council of Ministers was acquainted with a detailed explanation of the intricacies, efforts, and fruitful results produced by the fortunate visit that you and your accompanying delegation paid to the United States. The Council of Ministers was also briefed on the the firm and courageous stands that Your Majesty adopted in the talks held with the U.S. Government regarding the Palestine cause and Jordanian-U.S. relations.

The Council of Ministers, which is proud of Your Majesty's genuine pan-Arab stand in adhering to truth and in standing with honor, dignity, and loftiness in asserting the principles of the Jordanian-Palestinian position, and proceeding from feelings of pride and appreciation, authorized me to raise to Your Majesty the most solemn assurances of gratitude, appreciation, and loyalty to your wise, enlightened, and genuine pan-Arab Hashemite leadership. We assert to Your Majesty that we will always remain the faithful soldiers under Your Majesty's flag.

Your Majesty, accept the most solemn assurances of loyalty and sincerity.

[Signed] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i

Al-Rifa'i To Brief Parliament on Developments

JN040711 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Parliamentary sources have said that the representatives will meet at the Parliament Bulding tomorrow to listen to an important statement by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on the recent developments in the region, and the results of His Majesty King Husayn's talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the senior U.S. officials on the efforts to achieve peace in the region.

This meeting is within the framework of the government's policy regarding acquainting the people's representatives with the latest developments in the current issues. I has been learned that this meeting will also be open to the Senate members.

Al-Masri's Statements in Washington Cited

JN051315 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1122 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Nicola Hanna dispatch from Washington carried in the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has met with a number of Arab and foreign journalists in Washington and affirmed Jordan's commitment to a just and lasting settlement in the region. Al-Masri said that Jordan calls for PLO participation in any future talks on Middle East peace and believes that any such talks must be held within an international conference. Al-Masri added that when Jordan calls for an international conference, it means a conference embracing the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, and Israel.

Al-Masri pointed out that there are still differences in viewponts between the United States and Jordan on these two points. However, he expressed the belief that it is possible to achieve positive results through further contacts and persuasions. He cited as an example Jordan's ability to obtain the approval of the United States to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation shortly. He said: Although at this stage the delegation will not include PLO members, the PLO will select the members of the delegation.

Regarding direct dialogue between the United States and the PLO, Al-Masri said a full agreement has not yet been reached with the U.S. Administration in this regard. However, he said, Jordan will exert every possible effort to highlight the PLO's role and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Regarding the idea of holding an international conference, Al-Masri referred to President Reagan's statement after his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn that the subject is still under discussion. The minister hinted that this indicates that the U.S. Administration will consider this idea which it had outrightly rejected in the past. The minister called for intensive Arab efforts on all levels in order to convene the conference.

Regarding reports that the USSR rejects the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East, Al-Masri said that this is incorrect. He pointed out that he had visited Moscow on the previous Monday where he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed this very subject with him. Al-Masri added that he felt from their talks that the question of an international conference is still the basis of Soviet thinking with regard to finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Replying to a question about the USSR's lack of enthusiasm for the Jordan-PLO agreement, Al-Masri said that the agreement is a framework for Jordanian-Palestinian action within the efforts to achieve peace in the region and that neither the USSR nor anyone else will be requested to discuss this agreement, but to seek implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242 of which among other resolutions the Soviets approved.

Regarding reports reiterated in Washington that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had sent messages to NATO member-states to explore the possibility of convening a Middle East conference with the participation of the United States and the European states and the exclusion of the USSR, Al-Masri said that Jordan will not consider that as an international conference but as a U.S.-European conference which Jordan is not obliged to accept. He said that Jordan's stand on this subject has not changed. This stand, he added, is based on the need for the UN secretary general to invite the five major powers in the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict to convene a conference

in order to achieve a just and lasting peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Government Ready To Attend Arab Summit Conference

JN041145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 June 85

[Text] The Jordanian Government today welcomed YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's call for convening an emergency Arab summit conference. The Foreign Ministry sent two cables to both Sanaa and Rabat expressing Jordan's obsolute readiness to attend the conference and to participate effectively in it.

Press Comments on King Husayn's Visit to U.S.

JORDAN TIMES

JN040650 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 p 1, 2

[By Nasir Jawdah]

[Excerpt] Amman — The new American position towards moves to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict as reflected in a Washington letter to Israeli leaders informing them the U.S. will open a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation regardless of the Jewish state's objections is a direct result of His Majesty King Husayn's recent talks in the U.S. capital, Acting Foreign Minister Hazim Nusaybah said Monday.

Commenting on the American message to Israel, parts of which were publicised Sunday and Monday, Dr. Nusaybah said: "It is a departure from the previous, almost standard, U.S. policy regarding the entire issue. This could be considered as a direct result of His Majesty King Husayn's visit (to the U.S.) and his efforts and commitment towards achieving peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Shultz' letter, which the Israeli cabinet discussed Sunday, also informed the Israeli government that Jordan was willing to open Middle East peace talks before the end of this year. Washington would in the coming weeks work towards holding preliminary talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader peace negotiations, the letter said, according to dispatches by news agencies.

Mr. Shultz also told the Israeli leaders that King Husayn was committed to advancing towards peace talks and the king had gone further in his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior American administration officials than any other Arab leader.

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told his Labour-Likud coalition cabinet on Sunday that Mr. Shultz viewed the King's U.S. visit as "a step forward in the peace process."

Mr. Shultz was also reported to have sent messages to American allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) informing them of a possible NATO role in Middle East peace talks. Apparently, the reports said, a possible NATO role was what the U.S. secretary of state had in mind when he promised, in remarks made over a dinner he hosted in honour of King Husayn last Wednesday, to provide an "international context" to peace talks.

During his visit to the U.S., King Husayn reiterated his earlier calls for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, China and Britain.

Asked to comment on the reports, Dr. Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, said Monday: "NATO support (for Mideast peace talks) is needed, but is not enough. The Soviet Union, in its capacity as a superpower, should be an active participant in any negotiations for Middle East peace. That is one of the basic reasons behind Jordan's insistence that the Soviets should participate in Middle East peace efforts."

Dr. Nusaybah described the King's May 28-31 visit to Washington as one of the "most important visits in the history of U.S.-Jordanian relations." This, he said, "stems from the fact that the time is drawing very close when any settlement to the Palestinian question and the Middle East conflict in general will have passed a point of no return as a consequence to Israel's continued colonization fo the occupied territories."

"The magnitude of (the Israeli) colonisation has reached such an alarming dimension that the problem has become more compounded than ever before," he added.

Elaborating further on the reasons for the special significance attached to this particular visit, Dr. Nusaybah said. "This visit bears special significance because His Majesty had a substantive and hitherto very faintly pronounced message to the American administration from the PLO, namely that if the U.S. government were willing to accept the principle of self- determination for the Palestinian people, the PLO would recognise all U.N. resolutions, including 242 and 338."

In addition, Dr. Nusaybah indicated that the King included in his discussions in Washington specific offers regarding the shaping of things in the event a peaceful resolution is achieved. This will take the form of a confederal relationship between Jordan and the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, he said.

Dr. Nusaybah said that the King's visit contained the basic and practical components to a settlement of the long-standing conflict. "It provided the American administration with a minimum platform below which no possibility of peace can exist", Dr. Nusaybah explained.

"The visit also represented Jordan's firm belief that all parties concerned, including the U.S., should seize this unique and historic opportunity for peace in the Middle East. If it is lost it would be difficult to foretell the turn of events not just in the contiguous territories but in the Arab and Islamic World in general."

Dr. Nusaybah said his belief that it was the last chance for peace is based upon many factors, the salient one of which being that

"if the present course of events in the occupied territories continues, within five years the Palestinians will hardly have any land left in their possession."

"Any suggestion of talks at that time would not only be counterproductive but foolhardy," Dr. Nusaybah said. "No Palestinian or Arab is willing to entertain future negotiations when he knows that Israel has delineated its borders on the ground to include the entire area of mandated Palestine".

Missing the present opportunity for peace, in Dr. Nusaybah's opinion, would change the "avenues, orientations and basic attitudes" towards this problem. "People will consequently find themselves impelled to turn to other means to resolve the conflict, and this might involve the possibility of a future military option regardless of the present balance of power. All this would fuel turbulence in the region and the Middle East will become a dangerous area to be in," he said.

Dr. Nusaybah concluded by saying that "if present hopes for a solution are dashed, the struggle of decades will turn into a struggle of generations with all that this entails. It is therefore a choice we all have to make; peace now or unending conflict for generations to come."

SAWT AL-SHA'B

JN030830 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The results of King Husayn's Visit Surprise Israel"]

[Text] No sooner had King Husayn's talks in Washington ended than signs of concern and tension began to appear in Israel. Israel's leaders were surprised by the change in the U.S. stand, which occurred as a result of the visit.

Thus, we can assess the tangible results of King Husayn's visit and talks in Washington through the angry Israeli reaction, particularly the reaction of the Likud, which is part of the government coalition, and that considers U.S. understanding of the Arab viewpoint and Washington's pledge to begin a diplomatic campaign to give momentum to the peace process in the region, to accept the principle of negotiating with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and to accept the idea of international supervision over peace talks, as developments that would lead to clear disparity between the American and Israeli stands.

The Israeli papers hint at differences in the stands of the Israeli coalition partners regarding the recent peace proposals and at a possible severe ministerial crisis. This is because the peace move is once again based on the future of the occupied Arab territory — a matter that brings out strong differences in the stands of both Israeli coalition leaders. The Israeli foreign minister announced the beginning of an Israeli diplomatic campaign in Europe in order to face eventualities and to absorb the effects of the U.S. position which was announced at the end of King Husayn's visit to Washington.

Israeli reaction stems from Israel's traditional stand which opposes any serious trend to bring peace closer and resists any international understanding that aims at saving the occupied Arab territory and exchanging it for peace. If the U.S. stand can remain steadfast in the face of the new Israeli campaign and have a direct effect on the Israeli stand proceeding from the U.S. convictions and international responsibilities toward peace in the region as well as toward international interests in the region, the coming stage may witness a serious and fruitful diplomatic move to bring the prospects of comprehensive peace in the Middle East closer.

The signs of disparity in the Israeli and U.S. stands toward the principles of peace and the ways to reach it may encourage Arab action to deepen the positive understanding that occured in the U.S. stands and to exploit the situation in the service of Arab interests and the issues of justice and peace in the Middle East.

The results of King Husayn's visit have created repercussions in the Israeli arena. If these results are fortunate enough to be supported by a unified and serious Arab stand, this may be the beginning of an irreplaceable opportunity to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in this part of the world.

Further on U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian Dialogue

Information Minister Cited

GF051040 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Jun (QNA) — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has stated that the dialogue meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and a U.S. delegation headed by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will be held in Amman at the beginning of next month.

In a statement published today by the UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, he said that the PLO will nominate the members of the Palestinian side to the joint delegation within a week. He said that these members will be from outside the PLO. Muhammad al-Khatib said that in the event that this first step of dialogue succeeds, then the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including members from the PLO will be announced in return for the PLO Executive Committee chairman's declaration that he adheres to UN Resolutions 242 and 338. At that stage the United States will have recognized the PLO.

Following that, an international conference will be held to achieve peace in the Middle East. It will be attended by the UN Security Council permament country-members and all the parties concerned with the crisis, including the PLO.

In answer to a question on the disagreement between Jordan and the United States with the regard to the international conference, Muhammad al-Khatib said that this disagreement, which is being discussed at present, is restricted to "the makeup of the conference" and that Jordan demands that the UN secretary general must call for holding the conference with the attendance of all parties in order to avoid manuevering between the United States and the USSR.

Possible Participants Listed

JN050844 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Jun 85 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned that the first round of talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and the U.S. Administration will begin in Amman early next July, and that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, will arrive in Amman at that time to meet with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has also learned that the PLO will appoint the members of the Palestinian side to the talks, and that the delegation will be comprised of three members who will be chosen from a group of names that have recently been submitted before the PLO.

This first round of talks between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will pave the way for the second phase of the peace process, which will begin wth the PLO announcing its recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. As a result of this, the United States will officially announce its agreement on talks with a Jordanian- Palestinian joint delegation, whose members will also be PLO members.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has also learned that the aforementioned talks and dialogue with the U.S. side will pave the way for a U.S. agreement on convening the international conference for peace, which the United Nations will call for and will be attended by the UN Security Council five permanent member-states and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that among the names being proposed to participate on the Palestinian side during the first round of talks with the U.S. side are Dr Edward Sa'id, English language professor at Colombia University; Dr Walid al-Khalidi, political science professor at Cambridge University; Dr Hisham Sharabi, chairman of the Arab studies section at Georgetown University in Washington; Dr Rashid al-Khalidi, professor at Georgetown University in Washington; and Hikmat al-Masri, Rashad al-Shawwa, Ilyas Frayj, and Anwar Nusaybah.

The PLO will select three persons from these names to participate in the expected talks with the U.S. Administration.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Stand

JN020900 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Jun 85 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Aspects of the U.S. Stand"]

[Text] The statements U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made yesterday carried a number of new aspects, especially his announcement of preparations to intitiate a high level U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. If such a dialogue does take place it will be a tangible, positive development in the U.S. and stand which for many years has remained hostage to the conditions laid down by former U.S. secretary of State Henry Kissinger regarding any possible U.S.-Palestinian dialogue.

However, this U.S. stand could eventually retreat to the previous traditional U.S. stands, particularly since Shultz has once again made it a condition that the PLO should openly announce its acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 before such a dialogue is held — a dialogue which in turn might end up not achieving any tangible progress in the peace efforts in light of the Israeli position that strongly rejects such minor changes in the U.S. policy.

Moreover, the U.S. Administration's reservations on the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East are also regarded as a step backward for the U.S. stand, which contains a number of positive hints. While doubting the usefulness of such a conference, Washington has been placing several obstacles in the face of other international forces concerned in the region's conflict, foremost of which is the USSR whose participation in such a conference is insisted upon by Jordan and all the Arabs.

Thus, such U.S. stands, whose owners appear to be alternately taking a step forward and another backward, lack sufficient political will to liberate the U.S. Administration from its traditional, serious historical hesitation as to whether it should proceed to seek the best methods of achieving peace in the region, or completely give in to the Israeli viewpoints which have foiled all previous peace efforts and initiatives, including President Reagan's initiative.

Therefore, while we wait to see how the U.S. Administration will deal with Israel's increasing rejection of such minor changes in the U.S. stand, we truly hope that President Reagan and his aides will end this hesitation. This is in order to embark on brave, decisive steps on the road toward achieving peace in the Middle East in accordance with a concept that inspires the spirit of international right and justice and responds to the interests of all the parties to the conflict, especially the interests of the Palestinian people, who have suffered enough as a result of the international community's inability to restore legitimate rights and complete U.S. bias toward Israel.

AL-RA'Y Views Dialogue

JN041016 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "What Is Required Is an International Conference and Not International Support"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States, and the U.S. announcement of an imminent dialogue between Washington and a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation have stirred up a lot of stagnant water. Reactions to this, particularly the Israeli reactions reveal that the Zionist entity is about to face a political crisis, whose major result would be the dissolving of the national unity government. This political crisis would also lead to new elections. Perhaps the Likud Party, including all its old and young members, have never agreed in the past as they agree now on the need to confront what this party calls a real threat to the entire Israeli existence which is represented by the possibility of U.S.-Palestinian contacts on the one hand, and by what is being proposed on the concept of an international conference.

Despite this, we should pause at the reports from Washington. These reports say that George Shultz has informed the United States' Western allies of the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit, and of Jordan's insistence on contacts between the U.S. Administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, and most importantly Jordan's insistence on the need to convene an international conference to discuss the Middle East crisis in order to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

However, what draw our attention in these reports is the indication that the U.S. Administration is currently studying the possibility of international support for the peace negotiations away from an international conference.

The gap between an international conference and international support is wide and deep, and the talk about mere support could be viewed as an exposed attempt to bypass the concept of an international conference, and consequently to return to the unilateral attempts that have characterized the U.S. policy throughout the recent decade. However, practical experience has proved the failure of these attempts in the face of the region's crisis, whether regarding the Palestine question or Lebanon. In fact, searching for international support for the peace negotiations without the participation of all the international sides in these efforts is a step backward.

The United States knows well that international support for Arab and Palestinian rights is sincere, general, and comprehensive support in all forums and on all occasions, and that this support has always called for the continuation of the search for a means to implement international legitimacy and its resolutions. What was proposed in the past and now is an international conference and not unilateral attempts to exclude major international sides from the peace efforts, including the Palestinian side.

We hope that the reports from Washington are mere reports, and that the Reagan administration will continue its efforts and express practically its acceptance of a concept that cannot be ignored — the concept that searching for a solution to any crisis cannot achieve progress if any party to this crisis is excluded.

The four big powers and the Palestinian people represented by their organization, the PLO, are major parties to the Middle East crisis. These parties cannot be bypassed, and their role cannot be reduced.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial Raps U.S. Senate on Aid

JN050616 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Wrong, Senators"]

[Text] The resolution by over 70 U.S. senators which was to be offered yesterday declaring that advanced military equipment should not be sold to Jordan until it enters direct negotiations with Israel adds to the Arabs' already intense disillusionment with American policy in the Middle East, especially with the U.S. Congress.

Senators Edward Kennedy and John Heinz, co-sponsors of the resolution, may or may not know that their action will add to the new pressures that a country like ours feels in trying to find common ground between our national interests and constructive ties with the United States.

Certified foreign policy imbeciles in the U.S. Senate like Senators Kennedy and Heinz can say what they want about Jordan and the Middle East conflict in offering their resolution for vote by their colleagues.

But they are dead wrong to think that such actions on their part can build for their country or its surrogate state in the area Israel the long-term security arrangements they say they want.

With this in mind, we in the Arab world can only shake our heads in sorrow and conclude that American legislators are only interested in establishing a system where political imbecility is deeply ingrained in the American political structure which in the end would be of no use to propogating the cause of peace in the region or elsewhere. This latest example in intellectual bankruptcy which members of the Senate are displaying can only obstruct the path of progress for peace in the Middle East.

It is an insult to the positive and constructive efforts made by Jordan towards this end, and is certainly a harmful performance by those who contend that peace is their goal. Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has held out for a different line.

So presumably has the Reagan administration itself done. But of what use would those two positions be, if not to educate the rest of American legislators on what is truly happening in the Middle East? The answer, unfortunately, does not lie with us.

Government Not To Attend Arab League Meeting
NC041452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] It has been confirmed that Lebanon will not attend the extraordinary meeting which the Arab League Council will hold in Tunis this coming Friday.

Joint Lebanese-Syrian Force To Police Beirut
PM041509 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Beirut Casualties are 2,595 to Date"]

[Excerpt] Beirut — Fierce fighting erupted again in the Shatila camp and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp in south Beirut yesterday. As a result, the rescue operations and the evacuation of the wounded were interrupted, despite appeals made by the committees running the Palestinian camps urging Arab leaders and international relief agencies to intervene to save people's lives. The recorded casualty toll of the camps war by yesterday morning was 502 killed and 2,063 wounded.

It is feared that the camps war could extend south following the clashes that occurred around Al-Buss camp and the noticeable mounting tension around the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Meanwhile, on the broader Lebanese level, *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned from reliable sources that during the Damascus summit it was agreed to set up a Syrian-Lebanese joint security organ and to place at its disposal units from the Syrian Army to support and back up the Lebanese Army in the discharge of its security duties. It has also been learned that it was agreed to abolish the sectarian priorities in the Army and that there is an inclination, as a first step, to merge the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 11th Brigades into one unit to be in charge of Beirut's security.

Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt left for the Syrian capital yesterday.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Soviet, PRC Envoys
NC050931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] As part of current contacts on the Jazzin issue because of its international and regional implications, President Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov at 1030 today. The Soviet ambassador was accompanied by embassy first secretary Yuriy Suslikov.

Following the 30-minute meeting, the Soviet ambassador made a statement in which he said that his country supports the full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. He stressed that this position also applies to Jazzin and other areas. He pointed out that Moscow supports Lebanon's demand for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, without leaving behind any direct or indirect military presence.

At 1100, President al-Jumayyil received the PRC Embassy charge d'affaires for the same purpose. The meeting lasted 15 minutes. The Chinese diplomat made no statement after the meeting.

At 1115, President al-Jumayyil received a Lebanese Front delegation, comprising former President Camille Sham'un, Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah, and Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani.

Earlier, at 1000, the president received members of the Zahlah and western Al-Biqa' deputies bloc, and briefed them on the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit talks. He also discussed with them the question of security in Al-Biqa', Jazzin, and Mashgharah.

Soviet Envoy Meets Birri, Makes Statement
NC041239 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov today. They reviewed recent developments in Lebanon and their relationship to the regional and international situation.

After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: I thank Minister Birri for this meeting, which we used to discuss the current situation in Lebanon. When asked if they reviewed conditions in the camps, Soldatov noted: Our talks dealt with all the basic issues. We oppose all inter-Arab disputes and support the consolidation of Arab unity. We favor this and believe that disputes and conflicts among the Arabs only weaken their cause and help those who seek further division among them. Soldatov added: We have always believed that Lebanon must be completely liberated from the Israeli occupation forces, and that all disputes weaken the Arabs' fight against the Israeli occupier. In its capacity as a faithful friend of the Arabs, the Soviet Union hopes they will unite so they may fight for their freedom. Moreover, we oppose any conflict or violent fighting among the Arabs.

When asked if he believes that the Lebanese issue should be separated from the Palestinian cause, Soldatov replied: Solutions may be found for both questions. I already discussed this subject in great detail on television.

Birri Remarks on Israeli Operations in South
NC041517 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justic and hydroelectric resources, has followed up the developments in the south, particularly along the border strip, following the operation by the Israeli forces and Lahd militias yesterday.

Minister Birri said that Israel deployed about 130 vehicles to wage a counteroffensive against the villages that the Amal movement liberated a few days ago. He said that contrary to media reports, the Israeli forces failed to enter Al-Majdal and

Qabrikha, but they destroyed six houses and arrested 32 youths. The movement responded by carrying out successive operations in various villages. This compelled the Israeli forces to withdraw, particularly after the battle of 'Aynata and the shelling of the national guard post in Bint Jubayl.

Minister Birri proudly mourned martyrs Asad Yusuf Ibrahim and Kamal 'Abdallah, who resisted the occupation forces and their agents in 'Aynata close to the Israeli-Lebanese border for 3 and 1/2 hours. They refused to surrender despite the fact that they ran out of ammmunition. They inflicted many casualties on the enemy and killed the national guard official in charge in 'Aynata.

Sidon Leader Opposes Partition, Al-Jumayyil

NC041817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Engineer Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Popular Nasirite Organization, today stressed his rejection of partition and cantons, military indisipline, and the return to the state of affairs that preceded the Israeli invasion. He said that there will be a long battle to force Israel's unconditional withdrawal. He said that religion is for God, not for maneuvering. We cannot accept such things in nationalist Sidon, he said. He added: We do not want Christian or Muslim Phalangists in Sidon. He affirmed the importance of the alliance with the Progressive Socialist Party and with all nationalist and democratic forces. He called for unifying efforts and potential within a progressive national and Islamic framework.

In a speech at an expanded popular meeting called by the Preliminary Committee of Clubs and Cultural Societies in Sidon, Sa'd said: We are against the government and against Amin al-Jumayyil. We thank Al-Jumayyil for the explosion he set for us [as heard]. However, we will retaliate against Amin al-Jumayyil by our own special means.

Factional Fighting in Beirut, Palestinian Camps

Amal Releases 30 Palestinians

NC041630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] According to security reports, a relative calm has prevailed in the Palestinian camps since this morning. Sporadic gunfire was reported along the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. There were intermittent clashes in the area involving medium machineguns and rockets early today.

As part of the humanitarian efforts, foodstuff will be distributed to the camps this afternoon. The Red Cross will also attempt to evacuate the remaining wounded.

Meanwhile, this afternoon the Amal movement released about 30 Palestinians detained in Burj al-Murr. Dr Muhammad Abu Hamdan, a member of the Amal Political Office, supervised their release.

'Relative Calm' in Camps

NC050535 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Security sources reported a little while ago that movement on the Al-Barbir-Museum road between East and West Beirut has been light since this morning. The sources expect movement on this road to return to normal after the citizens become reassured about the security situation.

Security sources also reported that there has been guarded calm on the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb after clashes that took place last night and continued until this morning.

Regarding the Palestinian camps, security sources said that relative calm prevails on all the camps' lines. Some explosions were heard in the Burj al-Barajinah camp area this morning, but the explosions later stopped.

The sources said that two attacks on security forces and the army took place last night. At 2230, unidentified people fired an RPG at the liaison center in the Al-Hilu barracks, causing property damage. At approximately midnight, unidentified people fired an RPG at an Army post near the home of Minister Dr Salim al-Huss in the Al-Zarif area, resulting in only property damage.

Voice of PLO on Situation

JN041838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] For the 17th successive day, the agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, which are supported by the Syrian regime, continue their barbaric, brutal attacks against the besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut. The latest news reports say that these agent militias, supported by the 6th and 8th Brigades, used rockets and mortar fire to attack Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps this morning. Palestinian artillery returned the fire by shelling positions of the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade around Burj al-Barajinah. Amal's indiscriminate shelling killed three citizens and wounded seven others.

About 513 have been killed and 2,100 others wounded since the agent Amal militias began their brutal aggression against the Palestinian camps on 19 May.

A Palestinian spokesman said that the Palestinian camps have come under sporadic artillery and heavy machinegun fire since yesterday morning. The agent Amal militias tried to infiltrate the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps, but they were repulsed and the attackers were forced to retreat.

The PLO issued a communique in which it announced that the agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army have halted evacuation operations of the wounded from the besieged Palestinian camps. The following in the text of the communique:

The Lebanese Army and the Amal movement have halted the Red Cross-sponsored evacuation operations of wounded from the

Burj al-Barajinah camp, which was subjected to sniper and artillery fire until 1500 today. On the other hand, the Amal forces and the Lebanese Army insist on preventing the evacuation of the wounded and the ill from Shatila and will not permit any medical team to enter the camps to offer first aid relief for the wounded and the ill, particularly for children in the camps, where epidemics have spread. They are also preventing any efforts to bring medical and supply materials into the camps that have been subjected to artillery and sniper fire since this morning.

The PLO holds the Lebanese Government and Lebanese Army command responsible for the inhuman, unethical position. It calls upon all health and humanitarian Arab and international organizations to intervene quickly in order to carry out their humanitarian duties to rescue the innocent souls and the children, women, and elderly in the Palestinian camps, who are being exposed to treacherous fire and epidemics that have spread as a result of a siege lasting more than 16 days.

Ba'th Official States Army Must Go to Jazzin
NC041720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party, said today that the tense situation in Jazzin is pregnant with extreme dangers that could lead to a Syrian-Israeli war. He affirmed that a resoltion of the Jazzin issue is an urgent necessity.

Qansuh said: No one should imagine that the Jazzin issue is a minor one that only concerns Jazzin, or the south, or Lebanon. It is much bigger than that. National and pan-Arab responsibility dictates the need for an official decision to send Lebanese Army units to the Jazzin area immediately following the last phase of the Israeli forces' withdrawal. Then, let Antoine Lahd resist the Lebanese Army, he added.

Qansuh said: I firmly believe that Syria, which has fought all battles in Lebanon successfully and with a raised head, will also wage the Jazzin battle with a raised head. Syria will foil the plot to make the Jazzin area an extension of the security belt Israel seeks to establish along the border.

Revolutionaries Attack Zionists in West Bank
JN041728 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces command has made the following statement:

One of our groups operating within the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, launched an incendiary bomb attack against a Zionist vehicle near the Zionist settlement of Alfe Menashe in the occupied West Bank today. The bus was destroyed and a number of Zionists were wounded in the attack.

Another group also used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military vehicle near Ramallah hospital in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The Zionist vehicle was damaged in the attack.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations but, as usual, declined to mention his losses. He said that his forces launched an immediate large-scale arrest campaign in search of our heroic revolutionaries, but in vain.

The Zionist spokesman also claimed that Zionist police defused a bomb in a car in one of the occupied Gaza's squares last night. He added that the car was left near the civil administration building and that the Zionist forces began an immediate large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens.

Israelis Lift Siege of Southern Townships
NC041631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Reports from Bint Jubayl say that the Israeli forces have lifted their siege of Majdal Silm, Al-Suwwanah, Tulin, and Qabrikha.

The occupation forces detained 51 citizens for questioning and destroyed 10 homes before withdrawing from the area.

Government Denies Links to Booby-Trapped Truck

JN041143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1117 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following: Within the framework of planning sabotage operations in Syria, a responsible source of the fascist regime in Iraq made a statement claiming that a vehicle carrying explosives was discovered inside Iraqi territory.

While denying this report in part and parcel, the Syrian Government affirms that the fabrication of such news from time to time is clearly intended to justify the crimes and sabotage operations the fascist regime has become accustomed to committing both inside and outside fraternal Iraq.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Mideast Peace Moves

JN050800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Serious Announcements on a Political Black Market" *AL-BA'TH* comments on the latest developments in the so-called peace operation in the region.

AL-BA'TH says: Following Husayn's visit to Washington and his disappointment, some of whose results have been leaked in the region, and the U.S. Administration's unswerving abidance by its stand on the issue of an international conference and on the so-called joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, new signs of the revival of the liquidatory Jordanian-'Arafatist scheme suddenly emerged on the political arena through the following announcements: First there was the announcement of the names of Palestinians who will join the joint delegation for negotiations with the United States and later with the Zionist enemy. These names were submitted to the U.S. and Zionist authorities for approval.

This was followed by the U.S. Administration's announcement that it intends to begin supplying the Amman regime with weapons early in October, weapons with which Washington wants to protect the Jordanian regime when it sits at the negotiating table with the Zionist enemy. Finally, the announcement in Amman of the convocation of an emergency summit that will be attended by Mubarak, Husayn, and 'Arafat to formulate the new plan of action in light of what King Husayn's visit has achieved and in line with the requirements of the forthcoming stage.

AL-BA'TH adds: The Arab citizen everywhere knows the real objectives that lie behind these announcements, because he knows the nature of the deal that they are seeking to impose on the Arabs and on the Palestinian cause in particular. The Arab citizen knows that the degree of success of Husayn's visit to Washington is measured by the concessions he made. Otherwise, the visit would not have led to any new move had its real objective been the search for the legitimate Arab right that Washington rejects and refuses to even discuss.

On what basis then are the Jordanian regime and his ally 'Arafat hastening to form delegations, setting dates for negotiations, and urging people to move toward Tel Aviv? On what basis too does the U.S. weapons deal to the Amman regime become as good as implemented were it not for the existence of a crime the Jordanian king is on the verge of committing against the Arabs and the Palestinians under the protection of the U.S. weapons?

A clear picture of what is taking place requires a clear stand by all the Arabs who still view the King Husayn-'Arafat moves as being for the sake of peace, a peace through which the Arabs will lose everything and that will not give them anything. Is this really the peace that the Arabs aspire to achieve?

Peres Replies to U.S. Message on Meeting Palestinians

TA050811 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Nadav Ha'eztni, and Leon Hadar from Washington]

[Excerpt] "We completely reject negotiations between Israel and the PLO, even if it recognizes Israel." This is stated in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' reply to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In the letter, the prime minister calls the PLO a "terrorist organization which has not abandoned terrorism for one moment."

The reply was coordinated with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, currently visiting London, and with Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. Peres acted to attain this coordination in order to reduce tension between the Alignment and the Likud which rose following Husayn's initiative.

In the letter, the prime minister writes that we are willing to peacefully negotiate with Husayn in order to arrive at a just solution in the Middle East. He emphasizes that Israel will negotiate with whomever recognizes it. The prime minister reiterates Israel's stand on maintaining direct negotiations, and its rejection of the idea of an international conference. Israel also wants to direct U.S. attention to the Camp David accords, which can serve as the basis for political negotiations. The letter also states that Israel completely rejects the sale of sophisticated U.S. weapons to Jordan and other Arab confrontation countries.

Peres Addresses Alignment Faction Meeting

Rejects Dealings With PLO

TA050843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0826 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes it would be possible to maintain the government's unity even after a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with Israel is set up. Speaking at the Alignment Knesset faction session, the prime minister said that he would not suggest rejecting the U.S. appeal and exacerbating relations with it. It is necessary to employ all the faculties of wisdom and logic, but under no circumstances have any dealings with the PLO. The prime minister asked his faction colleagues not to maintain separate contacts with the PLO. Our Knesset correspondent Ilana Dayan reports that in its resolution, the Alignment faction expressed support for the prime minister and backing for him in the firm stance in contacts with the United States.

Backed by Alignment

TA050828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0818 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Alignment faction has ended its deliberations on the U.S. initiative and has decided to back the prime minister, who is demonstrating a firm stance in contacts with the United States in anticipation of Middle East peace negotiations. This is the text of the resolution adopted at the conclusion of the faction meeting today. Earlier, our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reported that during the session, the prime minister emphasized the importance of progress in relations with Egypt and the pursuit of the peace with it.

MK's Receive Invitation To Meet PLO Officials

Three Accept Invitation

TA050529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Three Knesset members [MK's] have reportedly accepted invitations to meet with PLO members at a gathering in the Netherlands next month. Twelve Israelis were invited to the meeting, which is being organized by a Catholic peace movement. Those said to be ready to attend are Muhammad [as heard] Darawshah of the Labor Party; Citizens Right member Mordekhay Bar-On, and Muhammad Watad of MAPAM. Two other Labor Party members — Ora Namir and Aharon Har'el — are considering whether to join.

Labor Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz has called on the members of Zionist parties not to attend. Dinitz said it would be immoral, especially since Israel is trying to prevent meetings between the PLO members and the Americans.

Peres 'Demands' Abstention

TA050920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is demanding that Alignment faction members abstain from maintaining contacts with the PLO. This appeal was especially addressed to Knesset Member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah, who wants to participate in a meeting with PLO members in the Netherlands. Mr Peres believes that only shunning meetings with the PLO has helped bring about the change in Jordan's position. He added that he does not believe Israel should adhere to the Camp David accords unconditionally. The U.S. appeal should not be rejected, lest such rejection exacerbate its relations with Israel. Rather, Israel should stick to its views. Differences of opinion with Washington are legitimate, and Mr Peres supports a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as long as the Palestinians are not PLO members. The prime minister suggested that his fellow party members refrain from creating tension around the continued existence of the national unity government. He sees promoting ties with Egypt as the most important political objective in the near future.

Rabin Suggests Possible Delay in Withdrawal

TA041018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has suggested that Israel might delay the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon for 1 or 2 weeks. He also warned that the forces would return immediately if attacks against Israelis continued. Speaking at the National

Press Club in Washington, Rabin said Israel would never again try to tamper with Lebanon's internal affairs but, he added, Israel will retain freedom of military action against terrorist targets in Lebanon. We are going to back local Lebanese forces, Christians, Shi'ites, Druze, Rabin said. We'll arm them train them, maintain liaison — whatever will be needed, we'll assist them. Rabin also suggested that the low-key Israeli presence in south Lebanon could last longer than the several weeks specified by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Yitzhaq Rabin Interviewed on Regional Issues

Rome L'ESPRESSO
PM041545 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian
26 May 85 pp 60-66

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Lawrence Ben Gal in Tel Aviv — date not given]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — [Ben Gal] Is there a possibility of restoring the "red line," that is, the unwritten agreement between Israel and Syria concerning their respective spheres of influence in Lebanon?

[Rabin] Between 1976 and 1981, through the United States, a tacit agreement was reached on limiting initiatives in Lebanon. For instance, the Syrians were not to introduce surface-to-air missiles, and they honored that pledge until 1981. The war cancelled the agreements, but at the same time I believe that the Syrians know what Israel considers intolerable.

[Ben Gal] Does that mean that there is a possibility of a war between Israel and Syria?

[Rabin] I believe that Syria on its own will not dare to engage in a direct military confrontation. At the moment Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq are not considering the possibility of a war against Israel. I believe that the Syrians have taken to heart the lessons that we taught them at the start of the Lebanese war. I therefore believe that they will continue to encourage terrorism and abstain from a direct military confrontation.

[Ben Gal] The Israeli Government has approved your plan to complete the withdrawal. What considerations were behind that decision?

[Rabin] The decision is based on a new defense policy on our northern border, guided by three principles: redeployment of the Israeli forces along the border, the creation of a security zone north of the border, and its monitoring by troops of the "army of southern Lebanon" backed by Israel. Last, there is our right to take military action against any terrorist activity and any location in Lebanon serving as a base for terrorist actions.

[Ben Gal] Are you convinced that the Lebanese population will accept this security zone?

[Rabin] The citizens of southern Lebanon are being asked not to defend Israel but simply to prevent access to terrorists in the area. They know that if hostile actions resume they will be the first to suffer. We will not hesitate to use any measure necessary to eradicate terrorism.

[Ben Gal] What will be the extent and form of the Israeli support?

[Rabin] There will be no permanent presence in the security zone. We will intervene only if the situation so requires. In the event of attacks on settlements or army positions in southern Lebanon we will provide our assistance to repel the aggressors. We also reserve the right to carry out patrol activities beyond the security zone if the situation so demands.

[Ben Gal] Is an Israeli presence in the security zone not an interference in Lebanon's internal affairs?

[Rabin] We are interested in what will happen, but Israel no longer intends to act as Lebanon's policeman.

[Ben Gal] However, your presence can nevertheless be considered to violate Lebanese sovereignty.

[Rabin] There is no independent Lebanese Government, and there is no army. The entire area is divided among various religious sects, each of which controls a particular part. Furthermore, Syria occupies one-third of the territory.

[Ben Gal] What is the present status of relations between Israel and the Christian community in Lebanon?

[Rabin] We will try to maintain contacts with every religious group — Druze, Shi'ite, and Christian. However, we will limit all our activities so that our forces are not involved as a result of our relations with any of the religious groups. This chapter is closed.

[Ben Gal] The Israeli army seems to have lost its former drive and efficiency. Morale does not seem to be very high. Do you believe that the withdrawal from Lebanon will produce some improvement?

[Rabin] The Israeli armed forces have two tasks — the defense of Israel's very existence, and struggle against the terrorism that could disrupt our way of life. The war in Lebanon was of the kind that no army wants to wage — in a foreign country against terrorists backed by the majority of the population. Undoubtedly it caused problems, but I believe that, once the redeployment is complete, morale will change.

[Ben Gal] Let us change the subject. In your opinion, are there real prospects of a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab countries?

[Rabin] There was a historic turning point when Egypt decided to make peace with Israel. True, it is a cool peace. But it is an experiemnt visible to the entire Arab world. Will it succeed? Will it deteriorate? If we failed to turn it into a real peace it would be a defeat, and we might have to wait generations before another opportunity presented itself. Therefore the absolute priority must be given to progress in the peace settlement with Egypt.

[Ben Gal] What are the chances of extending the peace initiative

to other countries?

[Rabin] A struggle is under way in the Arab world to decide which should be the principal method for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Egypt, Jordan, and perhaps other countries favor the diplomatic line of conduct, while Syria still believes it is necessary to resort to armed struggle. I see no supporters of peace within the present Syrian regime, and the Lebanese Government is at present completely dominated by Syria. As far as Jordan is concerned, it remains to be seen whether it can permit itself to do what Egypt dared to do under Al-Sadat. I hope for the initiation of a dialogue between Jordan, Egypt, and Israel, and in this context I include the solution of the Palestinian problem.

[Ben Gal] On what basis could a dialogue with Jordan be begun?

[Rabin] Jordan must understand that if it wants peace it must negotiate it not with the United States or the Soviet Union but with Israel. Second, it must realize that as far as we are concerned the PLO cannot be a negotiating partner, although the Palestinians can. There is a possibility of the Palestinians' taking part in the talks, as even the PLO and Jordan now argue. But what kind of representation should they have? In my opinion they should be Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip — because it is their future that is under discussion — who are not explicitly members of the PLO. In that case there would be no problem for us. We are ready to negotiate without preliminaries.

[Ben Gal] If the PLO were to accept the UN Security Council resolutions and recognize Israel's right to exist, would Israel accept the PLO's representation?

[Rabin] I have no reason to believe that the PLO is prepared to accept those resolutions, and in any case it is continuing with its terrorist acts against us.

[Ben Gal] Mr Rabin, do you recognize the Palestinians' national rights?

[Rabin] I accept them. Israel is committed to finding a satisfactory solution for the Palestinian people's rights. The fundamental difference between the position of certain Arab countries and Israel concerns the ways and means in which these rights can be satisfied.

[Ben Gal] Why is Israel opposed to an independent Palestinian state recognizing Israel and maintaining peaceful relations with it?

[Rabin] I do not believe that the existence of such a state would resolve anything. It would not satisfy the need for a state in which all Palestinians can live; its territory would not be large enough to resolve the Palestinian refugee problem. Such a state would also be controlled by the PLO, and sooner or later it would drag the entire region into another war.

[Ben Gal] So how should the Palestinian question be resolved?

[Rabin] The refugees should be settled in a new sovereign state in which the majority of Palestinians live. The Labor Party therefore believes that in the context of peace with Israel a Jordanian-Palestinian state should be established, including, apart from Jordan — where over half the population is now composed of Palestinians — some parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

[Ben Gal] Do you really believe that any accord could have prospects of success without PLO consensus and involvement?

[Rabin] If the accord involved Jordan and a considerable number of Palestinians, under Egyptian and U.S. auspices, it could work. Who could interfere?

[Ben Gal] On what basis could the present national unity government engage in a dialogue with Jordan?

[Rabin] I believe that this government can engage in negotiations. However, when it comes to negotiating specific issues, we could discover that the present government cannot remain united because two schools of thought are represented within it — the Labor alignment and the Likud party. The Labor Party is willing to make considerable territorial concessions on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to a future Jordanian-Palestinian state, whereas the Likud Party is opposed to it. The present government can resolve the economic crisis, end the involvement in Lebanon, and strengthen relations with Egypt. Since we have no partners seeking peace, until there is a feasible path for initiating negotiations it would be a serious mistake to dissolve the present national unity government [sentence as published].

[Ben Gal] Mr Rabin, is Israel willing to do its utmost to establish peace?

[Rabin] Every Israeli hopes and believes that peace will be achieved. To live with the prospect of a continuous war for generations is not the most attractive dream for any Israeli. But when we talk about peace we mean a peace that guarantees Israel's security.

Paris LE MONDE

PM040945 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 85 pp 1,4

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin by Francoise Chipaux in Paris on 30 May]

[Text] [Chipaux] Now that the Israeli forces are leaving Lebanon after 3 years there, what is your verdict on the war?

[Rabin] I will say one thing: After 3 years of war in Lebanon, the threat of death from that country has not been eliminated. That is unfortunate. The basic fact is that Israel still has to face the Lebanese threat. We will face it in a different way. At the same time the PLO, a terrorist organization, has suffered setbacks and, because of the Shi'ites — not because of us — there will no longer be any Palestinian domination of West Beirut or southern Lebanon. The Lebanese will not allow foreigners to govern their own country. I think that this is undoubtedly the change that has occurred.

[Chipaux] Can you specify the scale of the support which you are going to give General Lahd's army of south Lebanon?

[Rabin] We have only one aim in our relations with Lebanon, and that is to prevent the return of terrorism and ensure that nobody can strike at Israel from Lebanon. We have no territorial or other problems with Lebanon. However, the tragic events which took place there have created a very complex situation, since we have to find a solution with a country which has no government and no army. That is why the Israeli Government has decided, first, to redeploy its army along the international border and, second, to have a security zone in which local Lebanese forces will be deployed, its members being inhabitants of the security zone.

They will be divided into two section: a civil guard in the villages and cities, recruited from the inhabitants, and mobile units known as the ASL.

We are not asking them to defend Israel, but to prevent any terrorism from that region. This is in our mutual interest. They know that if terrorism returns, they will be the first to suffer. We want this local force to be deployed according to religion, the Shi'ites in the Shi'ite areas, the Christians in the Christian areas, and the Druzes in the Druze areas.

The third aspect of our redeployment is to keep our freedom of action to combat terrorism throughout Lebanon, so that it is never a threat to us. The basis of our new defense policy is to reduce the motives of some Lebanese, like the Shi'ites, who did not want Israel to occupy their land, just as they do not want the PLO to occupy it.

[Chipaux] However, the Shi'ites are already fighting the Palestinians in West Beirut. Do you not think that they will do the same in southern Lebanon? Will the ASL presence in southern Lebanon not complicate things somewhat?

[Rabin] If the Shi'ites representing the Lebanese Government say to us: Look, we are prepared to take over and be responsible, I will take account of that. But they are not saying that. What can I do? There are no good solutions in Lebanon. It is not a question of choosing between good and bad.

Israeli Liaison Officers in Southern Lebanon

[Chipaux] Will you leave Israeli soldiers with the ASL after your withdrawal?

[Rabin] There may be liaison officers who will stay for a time. I do not know. We want a security zone. But there may be liaison officers as long as Lebanon is in the present situation.

We are training the local Lebanese forces, we are giving them weapons, we might be forced to liaise with them and, if they are ever attacked by terrorist forces which would like to get rid of them, we will help them. We hope that that will not happen. But if it ever does, we say loudly and clearly that we will give them support, and not just verbal support. The fewer acts of terrorism there are, the less involved we will be.

[Chipaux] How do you view relations between the ASL and UNIFIL, since the latter does not recognize Gen Lahd's militia?

[Rabin] When UNIFIL was created in 1978 after the Al-Litani operation, the French battalion tried to take control of that whole region. The PLO refused to comply, and French soldiers were killed. UNIFIL did not enter there, and that whole area remained under PLO control. UNIFIL has not been deployed along the international border from the start. We do not see why things should change now. We want relations between UNIFIL and the ASL to be like the relations which UNIFIL has with Amal.

[Chipaux] Do you stand by the accusations you made against the French contingent at the end of February, when you described them as the "worst bastards" in the UNIFIL forces?

[Rabin] There is a long tradition of good relations and great respect between our two countries' armed forces. We have done many things together in the past. In addition, we think that the UNIFIL contingent and the contingent in the multinational force have done good work from their viewpoint.

There was a short period, the period of our redeployment, when there were some problems. They have been overcome, thank God. I told the external relations minister that in the past 2 weeks the French contingent engineers unit has twice eliminated katyusha rockets targeted on our forces in Lebanon, and we are more than grateful to them for that.

[Chipaux] In Washington King Husayn has just said that the PLO is prepared to negotiate with Israel on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338. Do you think that this is progress in the peace process?

[Rabin] First, this is the first I have heard of that. Second, I am going to Washington and will have a meeting there with Mr Shultz, Mr Weinberger, and the vice president.... I will find out the facts. I can explain our position. First and foremost it is a statement by King Husayn and not by the PLO. We have learned that sometimes who says what makes all the difference.

Second, what is our fundamental position? We would like to see the peace process extended to include peace with Jordan in addition to peace with Egypt. We are prepared to open negotiations without preconditions. The Jordanians would like negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation relating to peace between Jordan and us. We pose only one condition: that the Palestinians are not clearly identified PLO members. We do not have X-rays to know what somebody may think but, if there are undeclared members who do not belong to one of the PLO organizations....

There is another aspect which has been mentioned, but not officially, and which we oppose: It is that peace negotiations should be conducted in the framework of an international conference. We have always believed that the best way of negotiating is by direct talks between the partners. This is because we think that peace cannot be imposed either on the Arabs or on us. We cannot impose peace on them. They cannot impose peace on us. Only those who are waging war — the Arab countries and Israel — can decide to end the war and establish peaceful relations.

[Chipaux] However, in Washington, President Reagan seems to have been less opposed to an international conference than in the past....

[Rabin] This is the first I have heard of that. I am surprised, because the Americans are traditionally opposed to this. So, if it is true, I will be very worried about it to say the least, because I think that asking the two superpowers to sponsor peace negotiations means that we will achieve nothing.

They quarrel between themselves and would not enable us — the warring sides which have to become partners in peace — to really negotiate. I think that fundamentally the United States can play a positive role. However, I do not think that the Soviets can play a positive role. If you remember what happened 11 years ago, even nearly 12 years ago, we were only able to achieve something when the United States took control of the peace process. If the Soviet Union had been involved in that process, we would have achieved nothing.

The Exchange of Prisoners

[Chipaux] With regard to the recent exchange of prisoners, Israel has always refused in principle to give in to terrorism and has even complained about signs of weakness in its allies in this connection. Does the recent exchange of prisoners mean a change in your attitude?

[Rabin] No. I think that our policy — at least as far as I am concerned — has always been the same.

I do not deny that the terrorists released this time are very important. This is painful, but it has always been our policy. We prefer the military option. However, if we cannot find a military solution, we negotiate, and this means paying a price — never a political price, simply an exchange.... This is not the best way. We must therefore try above all to prevent the terrorist organizations from taking hostages, and we have had great success.

This has been the basic policy purused by all governments, and I welcome it. There was no debate within the government. There was a public debate.

Defense Committee Opposes U.S. Arms Sales to Jordan

TA041156 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1150 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The IDF sees a danger in the supply of U.S. weapons to Jordan. By virtue of Jordan's geographical location, the supply of these weapons has far-reaching strategic significance. This was said today by the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The committee is strongly opposed to the sale of U.S. weapons to Jordan. An announcement issued by the committee states that Jordan is still in a state of war with Israel and is not conducting peace negotiations with us. The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has appealed to the U.S. Congress and Administration with a call to prevent the implementation of the arms deal with Jordan.

Egypt Demands Letter of Arbitration To Return Envoy

TA041603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Egyptians will return their ambassador to Tel Aviv only after a letter of arbitration on the Tabah dispute is signed, and will not be satisfied with a decision in principle by the Israeli Government to have the issue transferred to arbitration. This was learned by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel from political sources in the wake of the talks held by the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry in Cairo.

Our correspondent reports that a dispute between the two countries can be expected on the wording of the letter of arbitration — if the Israeli Government agrees to it — because Israel will demand an examination of the territory based on the 1906 demarcation, while the Egyptians will demand an examination of the border demarcations before the 6-Day War. Political sources told our correspondent that Israel cannot give in to the Egyptian demand because this would mean handing over Tabah as a gift.

The Inner Cabinet is scheduled to discuss the Tabah issue in its next meeting next week.

Cabinet Establishes Committee on Arab Affairs

TA040728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to set up a committee made up of directors general of various ministries to deal with the problems of Israeli Arabs. The committee will be headed by Avraham Tamar, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office. Our Arab affairs correspondent 'Aharon Barne'a has learned that the initiative for the establishment of this committee came from minister 'Ezer Weizman, and its work will be coordinated by his adviser, Dr Yosef Ginat.

Government Monetary Absorption in May Detailed

TA030625 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by econmic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The government absorbed some IS [Israeli shekel] 41.7 billion from the public during May, the Treasury announced yesterday. It was the first time in eight months that the government registered a net monetary absorption.

The net absorption, according to Treasury figures, resulted from IS50.1B excess of government revenue over spending, offset by a IS8.4B government injection into the capital market.

The ministry said the government surplus resulted from a surge in tax revenue, up 30 per cent from April. This more than offset an 8.5 per cent increase in government expenditure.

According to senior Treasury officials the ministry last month could have shown an even larger figure for net absorption, but it

decided to advance some payments due this month, to lower its June expenditures.

Last month the Treasury collected some IS754B in taxes, 5 per cent more in real terms than in May 1984, ministry figures showed.

The Treasury said that a large part of last month's increase in revenue stemmed from a significant rise in income from import taxes and from compulsory deposits for imported consumer goods. Revenue from income tax was the same as in May 1984, but was up 10 per cent from the previous month.

Amal Decides To Renew Attacks Against IDF, ASL

TA031014 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
3 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] "After a period of relative quiet the Amal organization is again acting against IDF and army of southern Lebanon soldiers in the security strip area," a senior security element told *MA'ARIV*.

The source stressed that contrary to declarations by the Shi'ite movement leaders — whereby they will stop the anti-IDF attacks for 1 and 1/2 months in order to examine whether we intend to leave Lebanon — the Amal leadership has decided to renew the anti-Israeli hostilities. The source explains that the Palestinans have recently accused the Shi'ites of pro-Zionist treason. In order to prove their loyalty to the Arab cause and their commitment to the south, they decided to renew the anti-Israel activity.

This has been reflected in a series of incidents over the past 2 weeks, and in the capture of 25 ASL soldiers last Friday. The conclusion emerging now is that the ASL soldiers followed the Shi'ite militiamen voluntarily. This incident has created an atmosphere of suspicion between the Christians and Shi'ites in southern Lebanon. The Christian ASL soldiers now claim that the defection of the Shi'ite soldiers proves that the Shi'ite community cannot be trusted and that command over the ASL units and responsibility for security in the entire region should be deposited in the hands of the Christians. Military elements say this situation is not helping the IDF in its efforts to consolidate the ASL ranks.

AL-MITHAQ Examines Beirut Camps' Events

JN030827 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic
30 May 85 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Palestinian People Will Not Bow"]

[Text] Day after day, we become more certain of the involvement of the Amal movement and the factional Lebanese Army in the mean conspiracy that is aimed at striking at the Palestinian presence in Lebanon; this is as a prelude to consecrating sectarianism in this country and peddling the isolationist plan in this regard, which all the forces that are hostile to the aspirations and interests of the Lebanese people in particular, and the Arab nation's people and the world in general have so far failed to peddle.

The Amal movement's refusal to cease-fire, not allowing the International Red Cross vehicles to evacuate the martyrs and the wounded from the Palestinian camps, foiling all mediation efforts, and the continuation of its brutal and facist aggressions against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut can only be explained within this framework, and are events that cannot be disputed whether on the national Palestinian level, or on the level of the Arab and world allies.

The disclosure of this dirty conspiracy whose implementation was shouldered by Amal in cooperation with the factional Lebanese Army, increases the determination of the Palestinian people, represented by their vanguard factions, to continue the effective confrontation of the massacres that the aggressive forces are perpetrating against the Beirut camps.

Such confrontation was not expected by the Amal movement and its supporters, and this is what disturbed their ranks and plans and revealed their exposed justifications to cover their conspiracy. The Palestinian determination will remain firm until the conspiracy is foiled. The honest elements in Amal and the Lebanese Army will continue to disobey the leadership that is immersed in the hostile schemes until it is overthrown after completely exposing it to the Lebanese people's masses who rejected and are still rejecting the crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian people who did not and will never bow, whatever it may cost them.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly To Hold Palestinian Meeting

NC031116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1053 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] According to exclusive information available to Radio Free Lebanon, Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is preparing for an expanded Palestinian meeting, which will include both supporters and opponents of Yasir 'Arafat. The objective of the meeting will be to reunify Palestinian ranks in light of the events at the camps and the positions recently expressed by some Palestinian leaders in this regard.

Information indicates that Syria is not satisfied with this Libyan initiative, which contradicts Syria's position toward Yasir 'Arafat and which obstructs its role regarding the camps war in Beirut.

PFLP's George Habash Leaves Tripoli 4 Jun

LD041737 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Jun (JANA) — The secretary general of the PFLP, George Habash left Tripoli International Airport this morning at the end of his short visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he held talks concerning the barbaric massacres at the Palestinian camps in Lebanon at the hands of the gangs of Amal and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army.

Nomination of Sudan's Envoy to Tripoli Approved

JN041506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA) — The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has approved the nomination of 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi as ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the Jamahiriyah.

JANA on U.S., Egyptian 'Campaigns' Against Libya

LD041946 Tripoli JANA in English 1739 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 16, June 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Newspapers and media of the Egyptian regime continue the crazy campaign against the Libyan Arab people and leadership of the great Al-Fatih Revolution by circulating allegations and lies about the Egyptian regime well known for it in falsification facts and in an attempt to turn attention away from the public oppression in Egypt, and the deteriorating situation facing the Egyptian people as a result of these appalling practices of this agent regime.

JANA political editor commented on these preplanned campaigns by the Egyptian regime and American imperialism in an attempt to make the world believe in the existance of enemies to the leader of the revolution.

The editor confirms that Al-Qadhdhafi has no enemies and the enemies of Al-Qadhdhafi are the enemies of the people's authority. Al-Qadhdhafi is not a president or king or amir that people can conspire against him. But he is a leader of the revolution, instigating the masses to take control of authority and exercise it in Libya and calling for it in the world as the only salvation of the peoples from the tyranny of the tools of traditional governing [word indistinct] and exploitation.

He referred to raising of the case of the stray dog Al-Bakoush to be used in the campaign of attack against the Libyan Arab people by the trumpets of the agent Egyptian regime. He confirmed that dog is a vile agent of the Egyptian intelligence and American imperialism and his life and death has no importance.

He pointed out that the Egyptian regime tried many times to attack the Libyan Arab people because these people stand impeding stone in the face of capitulation schemes the Egyptian regime is going ahead with implementing and in face of the dubious role the Egyptian regime wants to play in the region in the interest of American imperialism.

The Libyan Arab people have succeeded at many stages to expose the agent regime in Egypt and gone beyond that to hold it back and succeeded in dealing strong blows to the agent regime in Egypt by assisting and supporting the popular revolution in Sudan that toppled stooge Numayri, dependent of the Egyptian regime.

The Egyptian regime has continued since the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan to conspire against the new regime in Sudan in a desperate attempt to regain hegemony on Sudan as part of a terrorist policy in the African Continent and playing the role of the American police in the Arab region and Africa.

He went on to say that the Egyptian regime is a terrorist regime and the Egyptian street is completely oppressed and there is unrest among the Egyptian masses against the regime which led it to launch a widescale campaign of arrests among the Egyptian citizens.

Everybody knew the reality of the Egyptian regime and ailing pillars and its position described as the smiling cow. [Sentence as received]

The Egyptian regime is contended by the fascist militarians and bourgeois such as Abu Ghazala, Osman Ahmed Osman and others agent symbols of Sadat.

The Egyptian Embassies have been transformed into nests of spying directed by American intelligence against the interests of the peoples, especially in Africa.

He concluded his commentary by confirming that the Libyan Arab people have the right to confront firmly and attempts against their popular authority and to undermine the great gains realised by the great Al-Fatih Revolution and hit with an iron fist anybody who tries to undermine these civilised gains.

Amal Fighters Urged To Turn Against 'Real Enemy'

LD050959 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Unattributed statement addressed to fighters of the Amal movement]

[Text] To all the fighters of the Amal movement and the 6th and 8th Brigades. Listen carefully. Listen to this question: What are you fighting for? What is the aim you are fighting for? On whom are you firing? Are you fighting for the sake of nationalism or patriotism? Definitely not! You are not fighting for the sake of an Arab and united Lebanon. Are you fighting for the sake of Arabism? Are you fighting for the sake of Islam? Are you fighting for any honorable principle? Are you fighting for any dear value? Nothing of the sort at all! Therefore, what are you fighting for and on whom are you firing? Are you firing against the Zionists? Or the Americans? Are you firing against the enemies of your patriotism and Arabism and religion? Definitely not! Nothing of the sort at all! Therefore what are you fighting for? For what are you sacrificing yourselves? For nothing except the tyrant [words indistinct], the hatred sectarianism which has nothing in common with Arabism. [Words indistinct] except Satan and the tyrant which your leadership forced you to fight for and to make offerings out of you on the altars of Satan and this tyrant. How strange and what a calamity! What a tragedy!

We want you to ask yourselves: Where are your dead? Are they in paradise or in hell? Definitely and without a shadow of a doubt they are not in paradise. This is because you are fighting brothers in Arabism and in Islam; because you are fighting those whom you should be defending and be fighting against to spill their blood. You have left your enemy and trained your weapons on your brothers — your kith and kin. How can he who kills his brothers, his kith and kin and the Arabs enter paradise? Your dead are therefore not in paradise. If you doubt this then ask your religious leaders and elders.

Why then are you staying in your positions and why are you throwing yourselves into the fire? Why are losing this world and the world after? Hasten to take the right attitude and return to the right as this is better for you than to persist in the wrong. Join the [word indistinct] of Arabism and Islam — the sons of Palestine. Join those whom you are responsible to defend and fight your and their enemy — the Zionists and the Americans. Train your guns and bayonets on your real enemy — the enemy of Arabism and Islam, the enemy of Palestine and Lebanon. Direct your bayonets against those who have deceived you and forced you onto the road of mortality. Direct your bayonets against those who have gambled with [word indistinct] the firm struggle; against those whose eyes have been blinded by their whims and those who wanted to lead you to disappointment and shame in this world and mortality and destruction in the other world. Wash your hands of these deviated leaders before they throw you into the abyss of destruction and then they would wash their hands off you! Do not be like that man who [words indistinct] and washed his hands of him when he [words indistinct]. Satan told a man not to believe in God and when the man said he did not believe in God, Satan washed his hands of him. The man was thrown into hell with Satan, where they will stay. This is the punishment of those who do injustice.

Beware! Beware! Do not turn your back on your Arabism, your united Lebanon, your Islam, or on your sacred Palestine. You still have an opportunity. Take it before it is too late.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets With PDRY Envoy 30 May

GF301354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali al-Jubayri, our charge d'affaires in Khartoum, has received a written message from General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. During his meeting with the Sudanese leader yesterday, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed readiness to develop bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

Daf'allah Meets Ulamas To Discuss Islamic Shari'a

JN041851 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met today with the preparatory committee for the conference of ulamas in defense of Islamic Shari'a under Dr Ahmad 'Ali al-Imam, chairman of the committee. The committee members presented a memorandum to the prime minister calling for the application of Islamic Shari'a and lifting the attack against it.

During the meeting the ulamas explained their viewpoint on the need to differentiate between the September laws represented by Islamic legislation, with compulsory implementation, and laws restricting liberties — laws which the people were unanimous on annulling after the collapse of the defunct regime.

The prime minister expressed his appreciation for the opinions of the ulamas and called on them to play a leading role in the spheres of culture, intellect, call [al-da'wah], and enlightening the nation with Islam. His excellency praised the convening of the conference of the ulamas, which is due to begin tomorrow, Wednesday, at Omdurman Islamic University to defend the Islamic Shari'a.

Samuel Aru Discusses Relations With Egypt

NC040845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru stressed that Egypt welcomed the popular uprising in Sudan, adding that links between the two countries are not only continuing, but that the two countries will work to strengthen them with the same determination they exerted in the past.

In an interview published today by *AL-AHRAM*, the Sudanese official said that Egypt would like Sudan to achieve the same goal that Egypt is pursuing: progress along the course of democ-

racy. The Sudanese deputy prime minister, who visited recently Egypt, added that his country's friendship with other countries, whether Libya or Ethiopia, does not mean that there is now a divergence of views between the two countries.

Replying to a question on integration, the Sudanese official said he did not discuss this issue during his meetings in Cairo because integration is based on two points: First, Sudanese-Egyptian relations over which there is absolutely no argument; and second, former president Ja'far Numayri's viewpoint, some aspects of which must be corrected.

Samuel Aru Confers With Bulgarian Ambassador

JN041454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA) — Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower, received the Bulgarian ambassador in Khartoum here today. The ambassador congratulated the deputy prime minister, the Cabinet, and the Sudanese people on the great April uprising. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to bolster them.

Elections Committee Holds Meeting 4 Jun

JN041803 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum June 4 (SUNA) — The elections technical committee has held its fourth meeting here today and ended discussing the various proposals and suggestions after which the final proposal is to be legally formulated said an informed source at the committee which is chaired by Muhammad al-Sayid 'Abd al-Dayim. The elections draft will be soon submitted to the Cabinet after being formulated the source said.

TMC Member Receives British Ambassador

JN041805 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum June 4 (SUNA) — Member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] Gen. Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah received today the British ambassador to Khartoum. Gen. Hamadah declared in a press statement after the meeting that they have discussed bilateral relations and ways to boost and promote them drought and desertification and steps conducted to find prompt and successful solutions to transport aids to affected citizens.[Sentence as received] He added that a number of subjects which might help promoting relations between the United Kingdom and the Sudan were also discussed. In addition the meeting touched on some future projects in the fields of agriculture and the improvement of production. It worth noting that English experts are helping in the re-habiliation of some agricultural projects in the Northern Region.

Refugee Official Receives Japanese Delegation

JN021800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1724 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) — Deputy Commissioner for Refugees Hasan 'Atiyyah met here today with the visiting Japanese delegation so as to discuss Japan's grant to Sudan allocated for transportation of food supplies to the refugees in Eastern and Southern Regions and which amounts to 900,000 dollars.

It is worth noting that the Japanese delegation arrived here yesterday (Friday) for a week visit.

Former Minister, Bank Director To Be Arrested

JN041731 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum June 4 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today decided the arrest of General Director of Central Bank Salah Sakran, former Finance and Economic Planning Minister Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur and businessman Muhammad 'Abd Rabbuh after being accused of corruption.

Five Committees Formed To Investigate Security Organ

JN041756 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA) — Five committees have been formed to investigate the officers of the dissolved state security organ in accordance with the administrative divisions of the state security organ. This will help speed up the investigation process.

This came in a statement to the press today by Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati. He noted that 50 officers from the dissolved state security organ were released recently in accordance with recommendations by the investigation committees. His excellency explained that those who were released are the officers who were recruited recently by the organ and that no charges against them were proven.

TMC Dismisses Security Members

JN041725 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] June 4 (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) today dismissed all the security members from the service when the council examined the report of the committee for liquidation of security organ. The (TMC) also discussed the security situation in the country.

Investigation of Former Vice President Continues

JN041114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 4 (SUNA) — The first stage of investigation with former Vice President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib was accomplished, the daily *AL-AYYAM* said today quoting a source in the committee assigned with carrying out the investigation.

The first stage was focused on the operations of pirating out via Sudanese territories Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) to Israel and all defendants involved in the operations had been interrogated the daily said quoting the panel memebr.

Defendant, Al-Tayyib have revealed important and vital information pertaining to the trafficking of the Falashas, the daily quoted the soucre as saying.

Al-Tayyib is facing several charges including the Falasha issue, abuse of powers and misapproriation of public money for personal interests.

Trade Union Alliance Rejects Draft Constitution

JN041056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 4 (SUNA) — The Alliance of Trade Unions General Secretariat has decided absolute rejection of the draft constitution laid down by the committee set up by the Transitional Military Council and called for adherence to the 1956 constitution amended in 1964 with some suitable changes.

In a meeting held here yesterday at the Doctors Club attended by Prime Minsiter Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah the alliance also called for immediate cancellation of September 1983 laws and the relief of constitutional post holders who were appointed by deposed President Numayri.

The alliance stressed the necessity of establishing a regular relationship between the alliance and the Council of Ministers.

Southern Alliance Demands Contacts With SPLM

JN041053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 4 JUN 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 4 (SUNA) — The Alliance of Southern Sudanese has demanded the Transitional Military Council to make immediate direct contacts with the Sudan Liberation Movement and open channels of dialogue with it for ending the war in the south.

In a statement issued to the people, the alliance necessitated inevitablity of improving relations with Ethiopia, Libya and the Eastern bloc countries. It pointed out that the improvement of relations must coincide with contacts with the front so that the process should not be misunderstood as an attempt to isolate and contain the movement, thus adds more complication to the problem. The statement also called for complete reapplication of Addis Ababa accords during the interim period by correcting the unconstitutional situation resulted after issuance of Republican Order (1) in June 1983. The statement demanded cancellation of September 1983 laws. The statement praised the TMC resolutions towards the south and described it as a successful means for establishing confidence which is the first step for realizing lasting peace.

Ummah Party's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Interviewed

JN021636 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic
1 Jun 85 pp 51-54

[Interview with Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by an unidentified *AL-MUSTAQBAL* correspondent in Al-Mahdi's office in Omdurman — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-MUSTAQBAL:* Before the popular uprising, you signed a charter with the Communist Party and the Democratic Unionist Party. Will you continue to cooperate on the basis of this charter? Will this front expand? How are you going to cooperate with the political parties?

Al-Mahdi: During the Numayri regime, we cooperated with parties that differed with us ideologically and politically for one basic reason — namely, the restoration of freedom. In an atmosphere of freedom, we will propose and endeavor to achieve two forms of alliance: The first will be a general national alliance, which we hope will organize the democratic practices in order to treat the ills of democracy and effect a national approach to basic policies like the issue of the south; the second will be an Islamic alliance with the aim of applying Islamic laws within freedom and democracy.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: This means that the first will apply to your alliance with the Communist Party and the second will apply to your alliance with the rest of the parties?

Al-Mahdi: As I said, we formed an alliance to realize freedom. This has happened. We will now deal with agreements on the national approach, and we will attempt to gather everybody on this issue. In an atmosphere of freedom, we will seek an Islamic alliance in order to work for applying Islam in an atmosphere of democracy and freedom.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will this Islamic alliance include the Ummah Party, the Muslim Brotherhood, and others?

Al-Mahdi: No. What is meant is an alliance among the Islamic forces — be they Brotherhood members or others — that consider Numayri's so-called Islamic experiment a distortion of Islam, and which look forward to applying Islamic law through the Islamic shura [consultation] principle and in freedom. Any other parties that do not believe in this method will be harmful to Islam and we will not ally with them.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: To be more exact, for example, Hasan al-Turabi may say that he is ready to cooperate with you on this basis, that is, the shura principle.

Al-Mahdi: No, no, no. We think that there are elements that regard Numayri's experiment as Islamic, but we consider it a plot against Islam. This is a fact. We do not deal with these sides. We believe that the success of Islam in Sudan springs from condemning Numayri's so-called Islamic experiment. This is a basic and not a tactical stand.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you sppport the application of the Islamic law?

Al-Mahdi: In our view, both Sudan's provisional as well as permanent constitutions should stipulate that the main source of legislation in Sudan must be derived mainly from the Koran, the prophet's tradition, and other sources that do not contradict them. That is our approach to Islamic law. Then, a qualified, well-formed authority will be charged with laying down the laws in Sudan. This will have to be coupled with an agreement with non-Muslims. They will be given an explanation similar to the one that the prophet gave to the Jews, explaining to them their rights in Medina. They should know that their religious freedom will not be harmed and that they will be completely free. Numaryi frightened non-Muslims, and united them against the

experiment. Therefore, we are against this experiment both in its substance and in its methods of application.

We are of the view that the Islamic law should begin in a sound constitutional manner through a legislative authority as well as religious endeavors. When laws are decreed by a legislative power, there will be an application of the shura principle; there will be understanding that explains any ambiguity in the law. This will take into account objections by the opposition. This means that the shura principle is not a luxury. The shura will be employed to decree laws. We demand Islamic law in Sudan and our methods toward realizing this objective are clear. I have written a book on this issue entitled: "The Islamic Law Punishments and Their Place in the Islamic Social System." This book is on the market. It was printed in London. It explains the application of Islamic law as a cultural alternative and as an integrated social system.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: I would like to know if the Islamic law, in the form you proposed, will be applied to the Southern Region?

Al-Mahdi: As I said: Before applying the law, we must reach an understanding with the southerners on what the Islamic law is. I do not think that it is in the interest of the southerners to object to it. The Koran and the prophet's tradition as well as other sources that do not go against them are the basic source of legislation.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Why does the southern Sudanese citizen not have the right to object to the implementation of Islamic law, especially if he has nothing to do with the Koran or the traditions of the prophet?

Al-Mahdi: When we implement the basic rules in the Koran and the traditions of the prophet we can explain how any human society could benefit from these basic rules regardless of the religious principles in this society. These sources are accepted as basic sources of legislation. I mean that the Christian or the non-Muslim Sudanese citizen has a clear choice, namely, we as Muslims in Sudan are obligated to base our legislation on the Koran and the traditions of the prophet. However, the Christian can say: I can understand this, I am not a Muslim, and I like the freedom of religion. At the same time, within the framework of the Koran and the traditions of the prophet I can enact a law to explain the freedom of religion, because as a Muslim, I believe that freedom of religion must be based on the principles of the Koran and the traditions of the prophet. As Muslims, we have no problem in regard to achieving two matters related to the non-Muslim: The non-Muslim is a citizen who has full rights of citizenship, and has full rights regarding the freedom of religion. I mean that the Koran and the traditions of the prophet are the basic sources of legislation. Other soruces which do not conflict with these basic sources also do not, at the same time, conflict with the Koran and the traditions of the prophet as long as we believe that Islam is large enough to include these principles.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Islam, as a rule, can comprehend these principles. However, as a religion and a state — there are some rules about which the non-Muslim says that he is not committed to, drinking liquor for example.

Al-Mahdi: This does not apply to him. The prevention of liquor drinking and eating pork does not apply to him. Fortunately, Islam is tolerant. I mean that there is no doubt that Islam is a religion and political system. We do not believe that drinking liquor and eating pork has a relationship with the Christian. However, as long as drinking liquor is unacceptable for a Muslim and acceptable for the Christian, then I believe there is no problem. We believe that the Islamic principles are tolerant enough to give the full rights of citizenship to the non-Muslims. We were angry with Numayri because he had implemented the Islamic law in a manner that provoked the non-Muslims. This has created a bad reputation for the Islamic law among the non-Muslim community.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How do you view a solution to the southern Sudan problem? Do you believe that John Garang is a southern Sudanese side with whom dialogue should be held?

Al-Mahdi: I believe that we must first determine why what took place in southern Sudan happened, especially since national unity has continued to be firm and entrenched throughout many years. We must also note that the southern Sudan issue is no longer a secessionist issue. The southern Sudanese do not call for separation as was the case with the Anya Nya One Movement. Therefore, whenever a just system has been established there will be no problem, especially since the financial situation indicates the growth of Sudanese patriotism [as published], and this is very encouraging. In light of this, we call for convening a national conference to study this issue and to achieve an immediate solution to it. Here, while calling for such a conference, we must admit that John Garang has played an important role in toppling Numayri. In my opinion, we must admit this fact. In return, John Garang should admit that a major change has occured in Sudan and that this change necessitates serious and quick action. All this along with holding a serious and sincere dialogue with Garang would lead to a solution to the southern Sudan problem.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: During Numayri's era, relations with the United States were distinguished and very strong. In your opinion, how should these relations be now?

Al-Mahdi: In all cases, we must reconsider our international policy. This policy must restore its major line, namely the non-aligned policy. We believe that U.S.-Sudanese relations must be based on mutual respect regardless of any military agreements Numayri had signed with the United States. There must not be military bases in Sudan, and Sudan must not be linked with military alliances. In short, Sudan's relations with the United States or with any other country must not be based on military bases or alliances.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you believe that the Sudanese-Egyptian integration was an integration on the level of governments and not on the level of the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples?

Al-Mahdi: This is true. The integration was between the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments. Therefore, this integration must be redressed in order to be in the two peoples' interests. This integration's priorities must also be given to development, taking into consideration that Egyptian-Sudanese relations have always been a matter of joint history.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: After the severence of relations between Sudan and Libya and Ethiopia, how do you view these relations now?

Al-Mahdi: These relations must be based on good-neighborliness.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is your stand toward Chad and the conflict raging there?

Al-Mahdi: We also believe in the policy of good-neighborliness with Chad. We support all the parties concerned to achieve peace in a manner that would safeguard Chad's unity and the freedom of its people.

SPLA Radio Comments on Government Policies

Siwar al-Dhahab's 'Death Squads'

EA010921 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] You may have heard yesterday in SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] radio news broadcast that government forces had become increasingly active in Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area and that they had committed fresh atrocities against innocent and defenseless civilians in Bahr al-Ghazal. Perhaps it is worth repeating here that government soldiers recently killed 26 citizens in (Akond) area, 30 miles northwest of Gogrial. It is to be recalled that since there are no SPLA units operating in that locality, the victims of government forces were totally defenseless. This enemy patrol is now moving towards (Mayentwi) in Gogrial which they may have reached by now.

Siwar al-Dhahab has announced a unilateral cease-fire against SPLA forces but it seems that this fire has now been shifted against innocent and defenseless civilians in different parts of the south. Last year, Numayri's roving gangs of cut-throats went to Aweil and mowed down (Deng Deng Akuot), a distinguished citizen, and many other citizens besides him. Also, when SPLA units attacked (Pieth), near (Tonj), government forces responded by going to the countryside and mercilessly gunning down simple natives. The same phenomenon occurred at Bentiu where a complete enemy battalion indiscriminately opened fire on citizens and later claimed to have wiped out SPLA units in the area.

It is not difficult to see the reason behind these heinous crimes being perpetuated by Siwar al-Dhahab's death squads against the innocent farmers in the rural areas of the south. The military regime of Khartoum has not been able to figure out a way in which to stem the tide of mass exodus to SPLA training camps by our masses, besides the large scale and frequent defections by government forces to SPLA ranks. In consequence, the desperate government has resorted to a practice it mistakenly believes will nip the trouble in the bud. Through killing innocent citizens it is thought the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] would be deprived of its potential members.

However, Siwar al-Dhahab's forces have been careful not to come into contact with SPLA forces and that is why all the citizens who have been victimized so far were in those areas in which there was no SPLA presence. Wherever the SPLA is, citizens have nothing to fear from the brutalities of government patrols, because these do not dare to come near the SPLA.

Therefore, we would like to repeat once more the recent call by Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, the deputy comander in chief of the SPLA, and the deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM, to our citizens in the towns or in any place where there are government troops to seek the sanctuary of the SPLA [words indistinct].

Falasha Affair Investigations

EA041626 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] New evidence of involvement of some members of the ruling military council in the Falasha business has come to light. This was disclosed to Radio SPLA by the official Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement spokesman quoting special sources which said that a bizarre episode occured recently involving two former state security organization officers whose director Major General Muhammad al-Tayyib is now alleged to be under investigation in relation to the Falasha scandal. The two officers are Major 'Abd al-Qayyum Muhammad and Major (Yobir Abu Shafi Yobir).

According to these special sources, Major Qayyum was a transit passenger on board a flight that was on a stopover at Jeddah airport when security officers stormed the plane and ordered all passengers to disembark claiming that there was a bomb on board the plane. Major 'Abd al-Qayyum ws then immediately arrested and flown back to Khartoum where he is currently reported to be under detention together with his colleague, Major (Yobir Abu Shafi).

Revealing the reasons behind this dramatic incident, the sources added that Major 'Abd al-Qayyum and Major (Yobir) had in the normal course of their duties attempted to impede without success the operation of the air lifting of Falashas from Sudan to Israel. Ignoring the trouble his action had landed him in with the authorities of the May 1 regime, the patriotic Major 'Abd al-Qayyum remained undeterred and tried to smuggle out of Sudan authentic documents seriously incriminating some members of the 15-man ruling Military Council when he was apprehended at Jeddah airport.

The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that Major 'Abd al-Qayyum and Major (Yobir) have been taken into custody ostensibly for having been members of the dissolved state security organization. However, the spokesman went on to say that the real reason behind the detention of the two is to suppress evidence they could provide which might implicate some of the ruling generals in the Falasha affair. At the end of his statement, the spokesman demanded the immediate release of the two officers so that they could testify against 'Umar Muhammad

al-Tayyib and expose who among the generals was connected with the Falasha affair and to what extent. In a related development, informed sources disclosed to Radio SPLA that Brigadier al-Fatih Urwah, the former security organization officer believed to have handled and pocketed on Numayri's behalf the profits of the Falasha deal amounting to over $56 million is still at large. Al-Fatih Urwah is reported to have taken refuge in West Germany with Mirgahni Sulayman Khalil, the Sudanese ambassador with full knowledge and acquiescence of the ruling Military Council. The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman has also demanded the extradition of Al-Fatih Urwah who, on account of his knowledge of all the aspects of the Falasha deal, should be brought as a material witness in the prosecution of 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and all others who may have been involved in the (?case).

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas

LD041628 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi met with Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, military and political aspects of the Palestine question, and the call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council. The discussions also covered inter-Arab political contacts for halting the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Abu Mazin said that the meeting established that the two sides are in agreement on all the points raised. He praised Tunisia's firm support for the Palestine cause and its constant support for the Palestinian people.

Briefs

Bourguiba Pardons 192 Convicts — On the occasion of Victory Day celebrations, President Habib Bourguiba, during his reception of Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, signed a decree pardoning 192 convicted persons. [Text] [*Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85 LD*]

CAMEROON

Political Bureau Members Hold First Meeting

AB031308 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The members of the Political Bureau of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [CPDM], who were elected at the first meeting of the Central Committee on 20 April 1985, held their first meeting today under the chairmanship of the CPDM national chairman. Here is the communique issued at the end of the meeting by the political secretariat of the committee:

Under the chairmanship of His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon and CPDM national chairman, the Political Bureau held an important meeting late this morning at the Unity Palace in Yaounde.

Examining the items on its agenda, the Political Bureau, in accordance with Article 65 of the Standing Orders, first nominated CPDM candidates for various functions in the National Assembly's Bureau. It also nominated those who have been proposed for various responsible positions in the bureau of the CPDM parliamentary group. Then, at the request of the national chairman, the political secretary briefed the members of the Political Bureau on the information missions conducted by the Central Committee throughout the provinces from 29 April to 7 May 1985.

In light of the increased interest showed by our militants and our masses for information and political training, the national chairman appealed to the Central Committee to do its best in order to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. He particularly called on the secretary for press, information, and propaganda to reinforce his vanguard role which is to propagate, popularize, and explain to the militants and the masses the texts, doctrine, and ideals of the party as well as brief them extensively on the major national and internal events seen in the light of our fundamental options.

CHAD

Foreign Envoys Visit; PRC To Reopen Embassy

AB041439 Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Jun (AFP) — Foreign delegations — notably from the United States, China, Egypt and Senegal — arrived in Ndjamena on Monday to represent their governments at the Chadian national day celebrations on 7 June which marks the 3d anniversary of the coming to power in Chad of Mr Hissein Habre, it was learned on Tuesday from official sources. The American delegation is led by the former assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Harold Horan. According to the U.S. Embassy in Chad, Mr Horan is representing U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Chadian sources have confirmed that Mr Jean-Michel Baylet will represent France and that the secretary of state for external relations will be received in audience during his stay by President Hissein Habre. This is the first time foreign delegations are participating in the Chadian national day celebrations, according to observers. The Chad radio said on Monday that the arrival of the delegations in Ndjamena assured the Chadian regime of the support of their governments.

In another development, China has decided to reopen its embassy in Chad which had been closed down since fighting broke out between rival Chadian factions in the streets of Ndjamena in 1979, the radio indicated.

GABON

Zairian Commissioner Arrives for Joint Session

AB020911 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, arrived in Libreville this morning for a 4-day visit to Gabon. The head of the Zairian diplomacy was welcomed on arrival at the Libreville Leon Mba International Airport by Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Mokolo wa Mpombo today will hold talks with Martin Bongo and tomorrow both men will co-preside over the third session of the Gabon-Zaire Joint Cooperation Commission. The meeting will provide an occasion to examine ways and means to strengthen and privileged relations existing between Libreville and Kinshasa.

ZAIRE

MPR Permanent Bureau Denounces Al-Qadhdhafi

AB032238 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday, Sunday, could have been considered a working day at Gbadolite. If that had been the case, no one in either the Oubangui provincial capital or anywhere else in Zaire would have complained. In fact, an important meeting of members of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, and heads of the constituted bodies of the republic was held there. It was an event. The second major fact is that the meeting was chaired by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, but the most important fact, of course, was the agenda of the meeting.

The highest authorities of the country analyzed and examined the domestic situation in Zaire as well as the country's relations with foreign countries. In his report after the meeting, Citizen Mpinga Kasenda rightly noted that all was well. Examining the political, economic, and social atmosphere in the country, the MPR founding chairman and all who were present at the Gbadolite meeting yesterday found nothing out of the ordinary. All is calm. [Passage indistinct]. Politically, all Zairians have rallied behind their leader and all the MPR ideals. Time was therefore not wasted on the internal situation. Participants at the Gbadolite meeting turned at once toward the blue line of the horizon which separates Zaire from other countries. There was

nothing noteworthy in this field. Obviously, one had to take stock of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's recent visit to Israel, an official visit undertaken at the invitation of Chaim Herzog in return for the one undertaken to Zaire in January 1984 by the Israeli head of state.

There would therefore have been nothing to note were it not for the agitation, the cries, and the fury of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan head of state took the liberty of issuing threats and serious insults while in some of Zaire's neighboring countries. Yesterday's meeting at Gbadolite therefore drew all the conclusions from the tragic comedy acted out by the poor actor, the colonel who rules over Libya. There was premeditation in the Tripoli leader's action because there was simultaneousnous and synchronization between Col al-Qadhdhafi's poorly inspired speech and the presence of the Zairian marshal in Israel. This coincidence was sought by Al-Qadhdhafi himself. The first vice chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, Mpinga Kasenda, says exactly what is involved in the whole matter and uncovers the maneuvers of the head of state of an Arab country directed against a black African state. As Citizen Kasenda disclosed, this affair has numerous implications.

[Begin Kasenda recording] At the time the President of Zaire was paying a visit to the Jewish state, Col al-Qadhdhafi, though he was not invited, set out on a series of visits to some neighboring countries of Zaire. Taking the opportunity of his visits to Burundi and Rwanda, the Libyan head of state took the liberty of issuing threats to Zaire and its leader. One must note that this is not the first time that Col al-Qadhdhafi has attacked our country, in particular since Zaire, faithful to its African orientation and in response to a distress call by its Chadian brothers, intervened in that country which was attacked by Libya. Zaire used its rights of independence and sovereignty and renewed its diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. After analysis and some thought, the conclusion to draw is that Col al-Qadhdhafi's threats are not aimed at Zaire. The truth is that knowing that he can not do anything against Zaire, Col al-Qadhdhafi is indrectly and clearly attacking the other countries, and the other heads of state, in particular in black Africa, who, like Zaire, will want to exercise their rights of sovereignty and independence and therefore act as such.

The Libyan head of state, flouting the sovereignity and the independence of states, went as far as to try to intimidate heads of state on their own territories. Zaire is a sovereign and independent country. Its African mission can no longer be questioned. Therefore, it can never allow the sovereignty and the independence of states to be violated. It will also not allow any head of state to use its territory to threaten a friendly country and to make injurious statements about another head of state. For this reason, Zaire calls on the conscience of the international community and in particular that of heads of state of free and independent African states, to condemn the terrorist activities of the Libyan head of state as a means of pressure and which have no place in the comity of nations. As for our African brothers whose countries have sometimes and helplessly served as bases for the subversive maneuvers of the Libyan head of state, Zaire assures them of its total and active solidarity in the face of all these acts of provocation, mutiny, and humiliation which, in the final analysis, has the musty smell of neo-slavery. As for the militants of the MPR, in the face of the attempts by Col al-Qadhdhafi against the life of the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, the highest organs of the state party call on them to remain ever vigilant and to ensure that the security of the party's leader and the gains of the revolution are safeguarded under any circumstances. [End recording]

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Paris

AB032120 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jun (AZAP) — A 7-member Zairian parliamentary delegation headed by First Secretary Citizen Kisanga Kabongelo left Kinshasa yesterday evening for Paris for a 10-day official visit to France at the invitation of the French senate. This visit follows a similar visit to Zaire in February 1983 by a delegation from the French Senate. During this visit, the activities of the Zaire-France interparliamentary friendship group were revived.

BURKINA FASO

Po Garrison Declaration on 'Sordid' Activities

AB041946 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Declaration" issued by the Po Garrison Committee read by Comrade Stanislas Yameogo — date not given]

[Text] Statement by Po Garrison Committee on the national situation:

Since the advent of the democratic and popular revolution, some sinister, dishonest, and stateless persons, mandated by rampant imperialism, have been trying to harm the Burkinabe people with all sorts of underground maneuvers and sordid activities. We can recall that recently, these same persons used the trade unions, according to them, to fight for the workers' interests. Anyone who has followed closely the activities of these anarchist trade unionists will know their aim. Through their vigilance, the people unmasked them quickly and, nevertheless, wished for dialogue and debate. However, it is common knowledge that such people as these have always run away from debate. Once again, we believe that the people have been very lenient with their enemies. Thus we have witnessed this intoxication campaign which they embarked upon — because our masses are ignorant — through fraudulent means in order to stop the brilliant march of our revolutionary process.

Today, we are again witnessing a pure provocation. Always faithful partners of hideous imperialism, our detractors have found other means of dashing the morale of our masses. These means have led them to the sabotage and the destruction of our ammunition depot, thus attempting in vain to sow panic within the ranks of valiant fighters. This time, the people will not allow themselves to be led astray. They will return a shot with a burst of fire and a burst of fire with a volley of artillery. Such acts should no longer be tolerated in Burkina Faso. The current investigations should lead to the systematic implementation of the most severe sanctions. Those who are not still aware should know that the democratic and popular revolution will no longer allow itself to be led astray by any petit bourgeois sentimentalism. The occasion for the inauguration of the fifth stake at the firing range has arrived at last. There should be no sentiment for the enemies of the people. We CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] of the Po Garrison, mobilized within our committee and faithful to the aspirations of our people, reaffirm our unflinching support to the CNR [National Council for the Revolution]. Comrades Ilboudo Elias, Komimo Aboutiga, and Sam Yabre Francois, who fell in this battle, should know that they are not vanquished. As they have said, the struggle continues and will continue until the final victory. People of Burkina, remain vigilant. The fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] Po Garrison

GHANA

Rawlings Meets With Visiting ANC President

AB032252 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, today called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the castle, Osu. Chairman Rawlings observed that some of the difficulties that the people of South Africa are going through are directly related or created by the so-called liberated African countries. This is precisely because after the departure of the colonial powers, a very strong neocolonial mentality was left behind which the continent is yet to fight against. The leader of the revolution said the so-called liberated portion of the continent could have been a much more forceful front in international circles in dealing with some of these multinationals in order to overcome the present underdevelopment facing the continent.

Flight Lt Rawlings was gratified that some of the whites would wake up to the realities of what is happening and influence some of these exploitative multinationals which are operating in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Tambo briefed the chairman on the present situation in South Africa. He said the white regime is in economic and political crises as a result of the struggle. Mr Tambo said the struggle has taken a new turn. He said the people of South Africa have never lost confidence in Ghana as a country. The ANC president hoped a time would come when a leader would be called to take the footsteps of Dr Nkrumah. Mr Tambo was accompanied to the castle by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. Present was the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

USSR Ship Docks at Tema Harbor on Routine Visit

AB021025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] A Soviet naval ship, *USSR Doblestniy* has docked at the Tema harbor to begin a 1-week routine visit to the country as guest of the Ghana Navy. The 2,500-ton warship was met on arrival at the breakwaters by GNS Sebu of the Ghana Navy.

The Soviet ship, which is under the command of Commander Valeriy Savin, has 28 officers and 175 ratings. Soon on arrival yesterday, Commander Savin called on the officer-in-charge of the Eastern Naval Command, Commander George Hagan, and later on the Soviet ambassador in Accra. Commander Savin will also pay courtesy calls on the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, and the chief of naval staff, Naval Captain Oppong.

According to the liaison officer for the visit, Lieutenant Augustine Zowolu, the officers and ratings will visit the Aburi Botanical Garden and the Akosombo Dam today. He said other activities for the visit include a tree-planting exercise at Marine Drive Park near the castle, Osu. The visitors will also engage in

football, volleyball and basketball with their Ghanaian counterparts.

The ship will later be open for visit to invited guests on Wednesday and on Thursday, it will be the turn of the general public. It finally leaves the country on Friday.

Illegal Immigrants Repatriated From Ivory Coast

AB032258 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] About 500 Ghanaians, who entered the Ivory Coast illegally, have been repatriated by the authorities to the border post at Jaway wharf near Half Assini. Their repatriation follows stringent measures by the Ivorian authorities to rid the country of illegal immigrants. This was disclosed to newsmen by the chief of Jaway, Nana Danyi Kwame, in an interview at Jaway wharf. He said those deportees who try to find their way back to the Ivory Coast are maltreated. Nana Kwame urged the government to take measures to prevent these illegal immigrants, most of whom are women, from leaving the country. He suggested that the National Mobilization Committee should set up an office at Jaway wharf to receive and eventually resettle the Ghanaians. He said eight deportees have so far died from various diseases on arrival at the wharf since the beginning of this year.

GUINEA

Ministers Receive Soviet Peace Delegation

AB041606 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace was received yesterday by the secretary of state in charge of national defense, the minister and permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and the minister of social affairs and labor.

We are friends and brothers to the Soviets. You do not like war. Being soldiers, we, too, are aware of the consequences of war. This is why we support your program on the defense of peace. This is what the secretary of state in charge of national defense, Major Ousmane Sow, yesterday morning told the head of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, His Excellency Zenkyavichyus, foreign affairs minister of the Lithuanian Socialist Soviet Republic, who has been visiting Guinea since last Saturday. Major Ousmane Sow was accompanied by his personal undersecretary, Major Henri Jofani, while, on the Soviet side, the visiting delegation also included the Soviet ambassador to Guinea, His Excellency Vladimir Kitayev and his counsellor, (Alexis Mesatrovich).

During these talks, the Lithuanian foreign minister drew attention to the threat of war facing mankind and highlighted the principles of the Soviet movement for the defense of peace. Both interlocutors also talked of the traditional friendship linking the Soviet and Guinean people. Maj Ousmane Sow assured the Soviet delegation of our support for the successful implementation of the peace program. He also expressed the hope that the USSR will support the CMNR's effort to implement its program.

As for the CMNR permanent secretary, Captain Lancine Keita, who received the Soviet delegation at 11 o'clock, he said that the economic development, which the CMNR is aspiring to, can only be achieved in peace. One therefore understands the readiness of the Guinean authorities to support the Soviet proposals for peace. The Soviet interlocutors asked questions on the role of the CMNR permanent secretary, its structure, and the main tasks on which the CMNR focuses presently.

Discussions with Mrs Mariama Djello Barry, minister of labor and social welfare, took place in a cordial atmosphere. Women are better placed to seek peace, she said. They are the ones who give life, and because of that, they refuse to destroy it through war, our minister of labor and social welfare stated. Discussions further touched on the way Guinean women participate in the defense of peace, education of children as well as the role imparted to the unions, the new social structures set up [passage indistinct].

IVORY COAST

Zambian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB041307 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
4 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] His Excellency Mr Goma, the Zambian minister of foreign affairs who arrived in Abidjan on Sunday evening, had a most fruitful sojourn in our country. Before attending a dinner hosted by the Ivorian Government at the Hotel Ivoire, the Zambian diplomat held talks with various members of our government. Among them, Minister of State Camille Alliali and Minister of Defense Jean Konan Banny.

His first round of talks was held with His Excellency Simeon Ake, his Ivorian counterpart, who briefed him on the general trend of our government's views on current crucial issues, such as the South African, Namibian, West Saharan, and Chadian issues. Mr Ake told his guest that the solutions to these problems should be sought through peace and dialogue.

In his turn, Mr Goma told his Ivorian counterpart the Zambian views on the same issues. Among other things, he said that to prevent Namibia from falling in the arms of the Soviet Union, Western countries should strive to help this country attain independence. Because, he said, there is a risk of seeing a communist Namibia contaminating some other countries of the sub-region. The conclusion that can be drawn from these talks is that Zambia and Ivory Coast share the same views on current issues.

On bilateral relations, it should be recalled that trade between the two countries is not very important for the time being. There are no commercial agreements between Zambia and Ivory Coast. It is worth noting that last year imported goods from Zambia represented only 0.06 percent of Ivory Coast's imported goods. Whereas Ivorian exports to Zambia represented 0.002 percent of the total Ivory Coast exports. Ivory Coast imports iron, cast-iron, and steel from Zambia. That country, in turn, receives

automobile-jacks, refined cooking oil, and oilcakes from the Ivory Coast.

The Zambian foreign minister's visit ends today. He will leave the Ivory Coast for Lagos, Nigeria.

Meets With President
AB041902 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Lameck Goma, the Zambian minister of foreign affairs, leaves our country today for Lagos, Nigeria, at the end of a friendly and working visit he began here the day before yesterday. On yesterday evening the Zambian foreign minister was received by the head of state. Mr Goma, who did not disclose the contents of the message he bore from President Kenneth Kaunda, nevertheless, told the press that President Houphouet-Boigny spoke with him about his main concerns, and the problems of peace and stability, which are necessary conditions for development.

[Begin Goma recording in English fading into French translation] I would simply like to tell you that this message was on the friendly and brotherly relations between our two countries and heads of state, President Houphouet-Boigny and President Kenneth Kaunda. The two presidents reasserted their desire to consolidate and further strengthen the friendly and brotherly relations existing between our two countries. I would also like to add that the president was very generous with his time. He spoke with my delegation and me, at length, about his main concerns, and the problems of peace and stability, which are necessary conditions for development. Peace and stability are also ideas that are mutually shared by my head of state. My delegation and I had the great pleasure of meeting President Houphouet-Boigny, who is a great man, not only in the Ivory Coast and Africa, but a great man in the world. Finally, I would like to say that we benefitted from his great wisdom, and we are returning to our country feeling very happy about our visit and our meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny. [End recording]

World Food Program Holds Emergency Aid Meeting
AB031246 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Abidjan, 3 Jun (AFP) — A World Food Program [WFP] meeting aimed at taking stock of emergency aid to the Sahel countries, and at examining concrete action to ensure its delivery, opened on Monday in Abidjan. Present at the meeting, which is chaired by Eric Moller, director of Special Operations of the World Food Program, are WFP administrators in the Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina, Niger, and Chad), officials of transit ports, and representatives of donor countries.

It will be recalled that the Niger head of state, Seyni Kountche, recently deplored the fact that less than a third of the aid promised by the world community to Niger, Mali and Burkina has been distributed to drought victims. The heads of state of these three African countries had held talks during President Kountche's recent visit to Mali and Burkina, on the "mobilization of world aid, the problem of its routing, and congestion at the coastal ports."

Mali, Niger and Burkina, all three members of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, must face a grain deficit this year of nearly 800,000 tons.

IVOIRE DIMANCHE on Libya's 'African Approach'
AB041433 Abidjan IVOIRE DIMANCHE in French 2 Jun 85 p 14

[Jerome Carlos commentary: "Libya: A New African Approach"]

[Text] Is Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi no longer the impetuous, unpredictable and fiery head of state who used to cause so much concern? Sixteen years in power have matured the man and he is no longer the youngest head of state in the world by having stayed long in the position. If his speech has apparently not varied, if his radicalism seems to be intact, on the contrary, his actions and gestures, and more specifically toward the continent, are showing noteworthy changes. Gone are the days when the Libyan Jamahiriyah worried little about geopolitics and harassed neighboring countries as she liked, and provoked and scared whoever was in its way. All that mattered was what she thought, what she believed, what she wanted. The consequence was a dismal isolation, even a shattering of its credit as she had been incapable of advantageously utilizing its economic weight and efficiently transforming this into political influence.

The raising of the continental shields in 1983 to hinder Col al-Qadhdhafi from becoming chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, OAU, was therefore a just sanction against a diplomatic policy considered too arrogant, domineering, untimely, and characterized by complete changes of policy which were as misleading as they were disturbing. The colonel of Tripoli seems to have drawn useful lessons from all these experience and to have understood that the good wish of one individual cannot be instituted as the wish of all. Much will continue to be said about the Morocco-Libya Treaty of Oudja signed on 13 August 1984. In it must be seen the beginning of a complete overhaul of Tripoli's African strategy.

The visit by the head of the Libyan revolution to three African countries — Rwanda, Burundi, and Sudan — on 18 and 19 May falls under the same concern. It can be noted that the three countries concerned are in the Nile Basin. It may also be noted that the countries concerned — at least the first two — had recognized the Polisario Front, from which Tripoli had distanced itself. The same observation can be made when one thinks of the African countries of revolutionary nature (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana) which met in Ouagadougou on 27 April this year with Libya to reevaluate their ties of cooperation and to strengthen them. Hence there is a clear concern of a rebalancing which is widening the circle of Libya's friends although it is now difficult to place her in any precise camp. This concern is justified, especially in the case of Sudan, considering that it is Libya which, for the meantime, appears to be the principal beneficiary of the coup d'etat of 6 April this year. It is a capital asset to have the

largest state of the continent (2,505,813 km) as an ally, within arm's reach of Egypt.

Undeniably, Libya's new African strategy is emerging. More realistic and more pragmatic, it is no longer dictated by circumstances nor by the moods of the chief. The latter seems to have drawn lessons from his successive vexations resulting from a raving and unrealistic enthusiasm, and an excessive rush which gave the nasty impression that the partner was forced and pushed rather than associated for a common enterprise.

This strategy also wants henceforth to count on durability, abandoning the folklore of lost effusions and the lighthearted alliances without any future. But this strategy badly disguises an ambition which remains the same: to make Tripoli one of the most important poles of African politics, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the disturbed conscience of an Africa still in search of its identity. But it will still be up to the colonel of Tripoli to reassure everyone and to give pledges of his credibility to all. Can he do this? Dead wood, though it lies for a long time in the stream, does not change into a crocodile. But can one ever tell?

NIGER

Kountche Blames Libya-Based Group for Attack

AB041740 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Niamey, June 4 (AFP) — Niger President Seyni Kountche has blamed a Libyan-based group he identified as the "People's Liberation Front of Niger" for last Wednesday's attack on local government offices in northern Niger, in which three people were killed.

Speaking today to national government officials gathered here in the capital, General Kountche said the 14-man commando group attacked the district capital of Tchin Tabaraden, 500 kilometers (300 miles) northeast of here, in an attempt to seize arms and funds for their movement. He said the group planned to follow up the Tchin Tabaraden attack with an assault on a nearby government post office and then an attack on the district capital of Iferouane, from where they were to issue a public declaration and be joined by reinforcements.

Two soldiers and one of the attackers were killed in the attack on Tchin Tabaraden, and 11 members of the group were captured by soldiers.

Sources close to the meeting said Gen Kountche identified one of the leaders of the liberation front as Abdoulaye Diori, son of former Niger President Hamani Diori, and Kamed Moussa, a former defense minister and aide to President Kountche who went into exile in neighbouring Libya in 1981.

Calling the attack on Tchin Tabaraden "foolhardy and naive", Gen Kountche said the commando group was trained in Libya and entered northern Niger via Algeria, the sources said. He added that the liberation front had a "liason office" in the southern Algerian city of Tamanrasset staffed by two Niger nationals.

Gen Kountche avoided accusing the Libyan authorities of involvement in the attack, but said documents found on the body of the dead commando leader were under examination.

Niger and Libya restored diplomatic relations late last year after a 4-year break.

Referring to the 11 captured members of the squad, all of whom were Niger nationals from the Tuareg nomad community, Gen Kountche was quoted as saying that "the courts will establish the responsibility of each and the manner in which he will have to answer for his actions."

Libyan-based opposition figures were accused of responsibility for a similar abortive attack in April 1982, when 14 Tuaregs, 13 of them from neighboring Mali, were arrested as they prepared an assault against Niger's northern uranium-mining city of Arlit, near Iferouane. All 14 were freed last year in an amnesty to mark the 10th anniversary of Gen Kountche's coming to power.

Further Remarks

AB042146 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The head of state, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, this morning at the Congress Hall presided over a cadres conference. The meeting centered on four issues. Adamou Mahama reports:

[Begin recording] The cadres conference has henceforth become the privileged rostrum from where the head of state informs the cadres of events affecting national life. This morning's meeting therefore followed tradition. It bore essentially on the food situation, the economic situation, embezzlement of public funds, and issues relating to national security.

Going straight to the first point, the head of state indicated that almost the entire population of Niger presently lives on food aid from the international community. He stated that out of the 360,000 tons of food needed, 260,000 tons have been firmly pledgedby donors and that as of today, 116,650 tons have arrived in Niger and have either been distributed or are in the process of distribution; 68,000 tons are either at the ports or being transported, and out of these 68,000 tons there are 43,000 tons at Cotonou, 8,000 tons at Lome, and 15,000 tons in Calabar, Nigeria. Two major difficulties are being encountered in the transportation of these food items. There is congestion at the ports, because the same ports are used to transit food items for other Sahel countries, and the lack of vehicles to transport the items from the ports to Niger and also within the country where there is shortage of small payload vehicles. However, the head of state pointed out that the administrative authorities are taking every measure, notably the use of military, project, and privately owned vehicles, to ensure a regular supply of food to the population to enable them to begin this farming season under optimum conditions.

The second issue examined by the head of state was the economic situation, which he stressed, remains unchanged in spite of the efforts being made to redress the economy. In this regard, he recalled the setting up of a structural adjustment program in

conjunction with the World Bank which is aimed at putting sanity into the economy, and adopting new measures aimed at an effective development involving in particular the strict control of public service personnel, better management of public corporations, and the cancellation of unproductive training programs.

The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state went on to discuss an issue which is more current, that is the cases of embezzlement of public funds springing up here and there. Quoting an African sage, President Seyni Kountche said that the difficult economic situation has taught us how to count. This is why, he said, we set up a ministry for that, a body of inspectors at the Ministry of Finance to help in discharging the colossal task of state inspectors. The various inquiries have begun to bear fruit. Thus the head of state disclosed three cases of embezzlement of public funds, so scandalous at a time when most households are finding it very difficult to make ends meet. He expressed surprise that at such times some high-ranking officials sleep on matresses full of money. The first case involves the Niger Credit and Supply House where 318 million CFA francs have been embezzled. Managers, alone, at this business have to justify how 167 million CFA francs disappeared. The second case involves the Center-West stock-breeding project where 157 million CFA francs have disappeared, whereas the project is not even halfway completed.

Here, foodstuffs meant for stock breeders have been embezzled, through the use of false bills from the pseudo supplier and with the complicity of an employee the West Africa International Bank [BIAO] of Zinder through whom the money embezzled was sent to the culprits.

The third case is what the head of state described as the embezzlement of the century, operated at the Lands Department. Investigations still underway revealed as of this morning that 800 million CFA francs had been embezzled, and this concerns investigation of only one-tenth of the management. Authorities of this department and their accomplices are called upon to account for 690 million CFA francs, and another official is to account for 104 million CFA francs. The head of state noted that the properties — houses and furniture — of all officials involved in this terrible embezzlement are being inventoried. Thus in spite of all quibbles aimed at hiding the actual owners of these properties, the state, thanks to a regular procedures, will eventually recover all the money owned it. In fact, all ill-acquired properties — villas, land, vehicles, and others — will be accounted for. To illustrate the government's determination to pursue its set goal of tracking down all embezzlements, the head of state quoted a local proverb: The bone claims to be hard, but the dog replies that it has lots of time to chew it up finally. The law will be amended in order to no longer make embezzlement a simple offense but a crime.

The fourth point raised by the head of state was the issue of national security. On this point, he recalled that the authorities have always drawn the attention of Nigerois on the problems of security because of the hostile environment and the inordinate ambition of some Niger citizens. The Supreme Military Council, anxious to consolidate national unity and create the basis for a harmonious development, has established a climate of detente and relaxation, especially by releasing all those who were detained for their political opinion, apart from some elements involved in the 6 October events. Even those who, in 1982, tried to destabilize the country have been released. In the same way, those who, after going into self-imposed exile, and having returned home, have been reintegrated into the Niger society. Undoubtedly, some people saw this as a sign of weakness, for on the night of 29 to 30 May, a group of 14 Niger nationals took advantage of the In-Guessam trade fair and the great number of our countrymen who had come there, to infiltrate into Niger, and attack the main town of the district of Tchin Tabaraden with the aim of stealing the funds of the special agent of the local post office. Two republic guards were killed and one gendarme was wounded during this action. Thanks to the immediate and effective action of the Armed Forces, the gendarmerie and the Republic Guard, 10 members of the group were arrested, one was killed, another wounded, and two, who are on the run, are being sought.

The aim of this action is quite obvious — to test Niger's security machinery. Drawing lessons from this action, the head of state said the situation being experienced by Chad should give us food for thought. To prevent the people of Niger from experienceing similar tragedy, everything will henceforth be done to ensure the security of the country. The Niger Army of 1985 is no longer like that of 1973-74. No sacrifice will be too great to ensure the national security, the integrity, and unity of Niger. While paying tribute to the memory of the guards who fell at Tchin Tabaraden and while congratulating elements of the Armed Forces and gendarmerie, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council called on each Nigerois to consider himself a soldier on duty and for village committees to redouble their vigilance in their localities.

Meanwhile, the head of state disclosed that interrogation of the perpetrators of this act continues. The law will establish the degree of responsibility of each one of them and the manner in which each should have to answer for his actions.

NIGERIA

Official Returns From Al-Ta'if, Reviews OPEC Meeting

AB042252 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Sanctions are to be imposed on any member nation of the [redacted]

He said that such sanctions include the expulsion of erring member from the organization. Mr Nwokedi also announced that OPEC resolved to wage a price war against members that flouted its regulations. The next ministerial conference of the body has been moved forward to the 30th of this month instead of the 22d of next month.

No reason was given for bringing the date of the conference forward. It is expected to examine the failure of OPEC members to respect prices and output quotas.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives SWAPO's Nujoma in Luanda

MB042008 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, received Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's president in an audience in Luanda. The meeting between the president of the People's Republic of Angola and the SWAPO president was held at Futungo de Belas this afternoon.

Further on Foreign Opposition Groups' Meeting

AU040902 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon, June 4 (AFP) — Anti-Communist guerrilla groups meeting in Southern Angola last weekend discussed "a common strategy for struggle", the rebel Angolan National for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a communique released here today.

The communique gave no details of the groups, which met at UNITA's base at Jamba, southeast Angola, but informed South African sources said last week that apart from the Angolan organisation they included Afghan mujahidin, the two allied Cambodian non-communist movements of Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Nicaraguan "contras" and representatives of ethnic liberation of Laos.

UNITA said that the meeting had produced "solidarity among the groups which are struggling for the independence of their countries against social-imperialism".

A conservative U.S. group called Citizens for America, led by a personal friend of President Ronald Reagan, said beforehand that it was sponsoring the meeting.

Troops Kill 45 UNITA Members, Destroy 5 Camps

PA051227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1152 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Luanda, 5 Jun (AFP) — Angolan Armed Forces troops killed 45 members of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA — armed opposition to the government) last month, an authorized military source announced today.

In addition, five UNITA camps were destroyed and government troops released hundreds of persons being held by UNITA, the same source added.

The operations were staged by the 1st battalion of struggle against the bandits, a term used by the government to describe UNITA members.

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Comments on Foreign Ties, Disinvestment

MB311044 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has acknowledged Botswana's growing image and the confidence that international community have on this country. Dr Chiepe explained that the significance of the visits this year by the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange; British Foreign and Commonwealth minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind; OAU interim secretary general, Dr Peter Onu; and Belgium foreign minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, need not be overemphasized. Addressing herself to Mr Tindeman's visit this week, Dr Chiepe said the visit was important in terms of ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific States Organization]-EEC relations as well as in the Botswana-EEC, and SADCC-EEC relations. She disclosed that the Belgium Government was ready to expand to Botswana technical aid for the development of the Ghaze coal project when it materializes.

Dr Chiepe pointed out that Botswana was respected worldwide because of its planned economy, its stable democracy, and because it has no huge expensive palatial infrastructure. She was particularly inspired by the national development plan, which she described as models of succesful development strategies admired by other countries. Dr Chiepe said that Botswana had a reliable and consistent foreign policy based on the spirit of mutual cooperation, respect, and peaceful coexistence, adding that the foreign policy was based on the interests of Botswana.

The external affairs minister intimated that Botswana, as a small country, believes that several small countries speaking in unison could echo a big message which could be listened to internationally.

She also commented on the current campaign in the West to impose economic sanctions to South Africa. She mentioned that Botswana had nothing to disinvest from South Africa, but could not stop those who wanted to disinvest from doing so. Dr Chiepe noted that a successful disinvestment campaign against South Africa may hurt, just as a doctor's operation on a patient hurts but induces life or cure. She said Botswana would appreciate if investors channel their investment into Botswana rather than to South Africa, adding that Botswana was not against any country which wants to stop or reduce its investment into South Africa.

Commentary Says Cabinda Cost RSA Credibility

MB311726 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 31 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South Africans have made the second important admission in less than 2 months on their role in the internal affairs of other countries. In the first admission, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said his government did support Renamo in its war against Mozambique. Pretoria claimed, however, that its support

for Renamo was only for a limited period when Mozambique appeared belligerent and failed to heed early warnings of retaliatory raids.

Then faced with an embarrassing revelation last week that two of its troops were killed and one captured by the Angolan forces near the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, South Africa was left with no alternative but to admit its shameful role. Yes, a spokesman told a stunned world, our men were in Angola to gather intelligence information on the activities of SWAPO and the ANC. In short, therefore, South African men were in Angola to spy on a sovereign African states. The Angolans, who have undoubtedly scored the biggest diplomatic coup over the incident, maintain that the three, possibly six, more who escaped to the ambush were there to destroy vital oil installations in Cabinda, presumably on behalf of UNITA. Everyone will believe the Angolan story not simply because it comes from Angola but because the South Africans have forfeited the little credibility they once possessed. Only a week ago, the minister of defense announced to the world that his country was pulling the very last man out of Angola. Now, what is there left to believe?

Western intelligence sources have been quoted as saying that they are part of a South African team sent to Angola to sabotage economic installations, credit for which will then be claimed by UNITA. It has been suspected for some time, though without proof, that South Africa was fighting the war for UNITA and then remaining in the background while UNITA got the publicity. The latest incident should be proof enough that South Africa and UNITA are inseparable. The world no longer need be led to believe that UNITA is such a heroic and mighty force that it is bringing Angola to its knees. The latest Angolan episode and the admission that South Africa did at some stage support Renamo in Mozambique add weight to the voices of those who have been crying about destabilization in southern Africa.

What else is needed to confirm the guilty of the accused than the confession of the accused person himself? South Africa gets hysterical if there is the slightest indication of interference in its own internal affairs. Yet, it finds nothing wrong in meddling in the internal affairs of its neighbors. We hope that those whose influence is felt in Pretoria will convince their southern African ally that her military adventures are not conducive to peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness in the subcontinent.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Urges Developing Transportation Routes

MB041554 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at ceremonies inaugurating the Mozambique Nautical School in Maputo on 3 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In a country like ours, with an area of 800,000 square km and a coast of nearly 3,000 km, and lacking roads, railroads, and means of communication, the transportation sector becomes a great priority. Moreover, our country has a specific responsibility toward the hinterland [preceeding work in English] namely Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, the northern region of South Africa — the Transvaal, and also the southern part of Zaire. The goods imported and exported by those countries are chanelled through our international ports of Nacala, Beira, and Maputo.

This responsibility caused the SADCC to establish the headquarters of its transportation subcomission in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The traffic of goods from these countries is one of the main sources of our country's foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, in view of its strategic importance, the transportation sector has been defined by imperialism as a priority target in the process of national and regional destabilization. Imperialist action has been centered on the attacks against trucks, buses, and trains, in the sabotage of railroads and bridges, and in the destruction of port installations and navigation aids.

For these reasons, one of the priorities of our defense and security forces has been the protection of these infrastructure, namely roads, ports, airports, and railroads as well as the national and international means of transportation. This effort has demanded, and will continue to demand, a close link between the soldier and the transportation worker. The soldier must become increasingly aware of the importance of the transportation sector and the need for its continuing correct operation. Moreover, the transportation worker must increasingly strengthen his discipline at work and his active involvement in order to protect his sector.

In view of the present situation in the country, there is a greater need to make use of ships and boats as a means of transport. They ensure that agricultural raw materials from provinces reach our factories. It is through them that the ready-made products from the factories reach other provinces to satisfy the needs of the people. Likewise, it is through them that we are able to transport sugar from Luabo in Marromeu to Chinde and Quelimane to supply the people. It is by these means of transport that coconut plantations workers are carried to workplaces from their residential areas and vice versa. It is through them that the residents of Angoche-Nacala, Nacala- Baixo Pinda-Memba, and Pemba-Mocimboa da Praia establish contacts. Through these means of transport, we are also able to maintain contacts with the islands along our coast. These and a number of other activities performed by our navy, such as sea security, the surveillance of the exclusive economic zone, and the defense of our sovereignty over territorial waters, are of vital importance for our country's life.

My cadet friends, ladies and gentlemen: We have just opened the naval school, the first to be established in Mozambique, where Mozambicans for the first time in their history will have access to naval science and expertise. We are impressed by this school's standards and for this we say, thank you Navy workers. Our thanks also go to the foreigners who rendered their cooperation for its establishment. [Applause]

Angolan Planning Minister Begins Maputo Visit

MB041252 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Angolan Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento has been in Maputo since yesterday to attend the fourth session of

the Mozambique-Angola joint cooperation commission which will be held in the capital. Speaking on his arrival in Maputo, Lopo do Nascimento said that the meeting will assess progress that has been made since the last session. He added that the two sides will also exchange views on the situation in southern Africa. This session follows the meeting of experts from Mozambique and Angola, which was held in Maputo 2 weeks ago.

Discussions Begin With Malawian Delegation

MB050710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the first session of the Mozambique-Malawi joint commission began this morning. The Mozambican side was led by Geraldo Chiriza, the director of the African and Middle East Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Malawian Government was represented by Mr Pwete, the principal secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The joint commission's session will discuss ports, transport, banking, trade, agriculture, energy, fisheries, veterinary services, and finance.

SOUTH AFRICA

Retaliation for U.S. Disinvestment Threatened

MB041813 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] South Africa has threatened to retaliate if the United States goes ahead with disinvestment legislation now before Congress. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, told a meeting at Fort Beaufort that if the measure was passed, South Africa would expel the million or so black workers from other southern African states who were in this country illegally to seek a living.

[Begin Nel recording in Afrikaans] If legislation should be passed in the United States this year, our enemies will be back next year with some more, and more, and so it will continue. For this reason, dear people, it is necessary that we should set ourselves against that. What the world, and the Americans, will have to realize, is that, if they continue with their disinvestment campaign, South Africa will have to protect itself. And it will defend itself, will have to defend itself, or consider defending itself in such a manner that the world will understand that South Africa is the regional power of Africa. [End recording]

SABC Corrects Report

MB051113 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 4, SAPA — SABC-TV news today corrected a report it broadcast last night that Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had told a meeting at Fort Beaufort South Africa would expel the million or so black workers from other southern African states who were in this country illegally to seek a living, if the United States went ahead with disinvestment legislation.

The SABC's corrected report says: (text)

The possibility of retaliation by South Africa, if the United States goes ahead with legislation to enforce disinvestment, has been raised by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel.

Mr Nel told a meeting at Fort Beaufort that if the disinvestment measures became law in the U.S. one of the options open to South Africa would be to expel the one million or so black workers from other southern African states, who were in this country illegally.

Mr Nel said America would have to realise that if it went ahead with the disinvestment campaign, South Africa would have to consider taking steps to protect itself, in a way that would make the world realise that South Africa was the regional power of Africa.

Kannemeyer Commission Completes Inquiry Report

MB050800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The report of the Kannemeyer Commission of inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings was handed to the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, this morning. Mr Coetsee said in a statement today that the report "will now be submitted to the state president whereafter the government will decide upon the way in which it is to be further dealt with."

Joint RSA-Mozambique Security Commission Meets

MB041819 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Mozambican and South African Governments met today to discuss matters of common interest. Today's meeting was of the joint security commission between the two governments and was held in Pretoria. The commission was formed following the signing of the Nkomati Accord by the two states in March last year. The Mozambican delegation today was led by the minister of internal affairs, Colonel Oscar Monteiro, and at the head of the South African delegation was the deputy foreign minister, Louis Nel.

Talks Termed 'Frank, Open'

MB041925 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Further steps to ensure the success of the Nkomati Accord have been discussed in Pretoria at the ninth session of the joint security commission, created in terms of the accord. The meeting was chaired by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and a Mozambican delegation led by the minister of the interior and co-chairman of the commission, Colonel Oscar Monteiro.

In a joint statement the commission said the talks had been frank and open, and that the Nkomati Accord had been reviewed. Both

parties reiterated their continued commitment to the objectives of the accord.

Government Denies Reports on USSR Prisoner Swap

MB041336 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Rumors of an exchange between South Africa and the Soviet Union involving Dieter and Ruth Gehardt have been denied by the South African Government.

Rumors have been circulating for the past few days that negotiations were under way to swap the Gerhardts for a Russian dissident, Anatoliy Shcharansky. But today a spokesman for the state president has said no talks on the issue are under-way.

The Gerhardt couple are in prison in South Africa for espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Clarifies Position of 'Roving Ambassador'

MB041721 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, today publicly apologized for misinforming the nation about the appointment of Nigerian businessman, Chief Antonio Fernandez, as the kingdom's deputy minister for foreign affairs. Mr Mnisi told a press conference at his ministry this morning that the chief had only been appointed roving ambassador.

[Begin Mnisi recording] Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to make this correction, which has embarrassed the Swazi nation at large. I have received a number of phone calls from Swaziland, and even outside Swaziland, requesting for clarity of the statement I made yesterday, and I must say that I do really feel guilty that I have made such an embarrassing statement to the Swazi nation. Before I explain, what I should have said yesterday, I will read the legal notice:

Legal Notice Number 1985, Civil Service Order 1973, Order Number 16 of 1973. Appointment of Roving Ambassador. Under Section 7. In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 7 of the Civil Service Order, 1973, and other enabling powers, I Ndlovukazi and Regent of the Kingdom of Swaziland, hereby appoint the honorable Chief Antonio (Dahinde) Fernandez to be roving ambassador of the Kingdom of Swaziland, with the status of a deputy minister, with effect from February 1985. Done at Phondvo this 18th day of February 1985. Signed by the Ndlovukazi and Regent of the Kingdom.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure it is now clear that the chief has been appointed roving ambassador, not deputy [as heard] but roving ambassador with the status of deputy minister, roving ambassador. I am really sorry ladies and gentlemen if there has been this misunderstanding, and I am sure the whole world at large, especially the Swazi nation will bear with me that this has been a technical error. I do admit that I made a serious mistake which according to Swazi land and custom, I should have bound myself [as heard] with my ancestors. It is never done like that. But because we have the Swazi nation, being the nation of God, I hope it will bear with this serious mistake. [End recording]

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Accuses RSA of 'Aggression'

MB050607 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has accused the Pretoria regime of military aggression, and economic blackmail aimed at destabilizing southern Africa. Comrade Mangwende also said Zimbabwe views South Africa's defiance of United Nations decisions and resolutions as an international scandal.

The minister was speaking in Harare yesterday at the reception to mark the Italian national day. He said threats to international peace and security, and the critical international economic crisis, can be solved only by involving all members of the international community as sovereign, and equal participants. Comrade Mangwende also said Zimbabwe values the relations and cooperation with Italy through material benefits in its development efforts.

In reply, the Italian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Fernando Mor), said his country has made technical cooperation one of its priority programs for developing countries.

Mugabe, Mangwende Return From European Visit

MB021227 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in the capital this morning from his 10-day visit to western Europe [as head]. Comrade Mugabe, who was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, visited Yugoslavia, Romania, and Switzerland.

In Yugoslavia, the prime minister held talks with the new president, Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, and the prime minister, Comrade Milka Planinc.

In Romania, Comrade Mugabe held discussions with Nicolae Ceaucescu, and the prime minister, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu.

Political Parties Register for Upcoming Election

MB041954 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] All political parties taking part in the forthcoming general election today registered their names and symbols with the registrar general, Comrade Tobai Wamdede. Seven political parties will contest the 80 common roll seats, and 1 political party, 1 independent group, and an individual will contest the 20 seats reserved for whites.

The individual is Mr (Harry Ridman), who will stand for the (Marleborough) constituency. His symbol is a capital R. The other parties and their symbols are ZANU-PF with its symbol of a crowing cock, with the rising sun behind the hills at the horizon.

Dr Joshua Nkomo's party, ZAPU, has as its symbol a charging bull, while ZANU-Sithole will have a walking stick. The UANC [United African National Council] of Bishop Abel Muzorewa has a rectangular shield, crossed with a hoe and a spear, with the word "Zimbabwe" written on the face.

The National Front of Zimbabwe, NFZ, has a plow as its symbol. The National Progressive Party, NPP, has a Bible as its symbol, and the National Democratic Union, NDU, has a hand of reconcilliation as its symbol.

The other parties are the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, led by Mr Ian Smith, and the Independent Zimbabwe Group, IZG.

The polling for the 20 white seats will be held on the 27th and 28th of this month, May, while that of the 80 common roll seats will be conducted on 1 and 2 July.